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GENERAL ELECTION NEXT FEBRUARY IN BRITAIN POSSIBLE

Labor Circles Definitely Expect
Government to Appeal to the
Country Then, but Mr. Lloyd
George Has Given No Sign

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—There is much talk just now of a general election in February. It is definitely expected in labor circles, but there is no ground for saying that the government has made up its mind to anything of the kind. It is quite true there are converging political tendencies, which might quite easily meet each other in February, in the shape of a general election.

The miners and the Labor Party are inaugurating a tremendous campaign in behalf of nationalization next month. It is certain that the direct actionists in the Labor ranks are quite pleased to have such a campaign carried out. No doubt they consider it as "a sop" to their "weaker brethren" who believe in constitutional methods of persuasion.

Strikes Predicted

The direct actionists, themselves, however, are strongly in favor of industrial actions for which they will prepare, using this campaign of persuasion as a sort of a smoke screen. Hence the rumors of coming strikes in February, if the government does not concede to the demand for nationalization.

On the other hand, the Prime Minister has shown that he regards just this challenge to the fundamental idea of individual enterprise and initiative as the great challenge of this period of history, and is ready to fight. Arthur J. Balfour has spoken strongly in the same sense, and so have other Coalition statesmen. It would not, therefore, be out of the question for the government, threatened by further strikes on this point, to take the opinion of the people on the matter.

By that time, it is quite probable the Coalition may have emerged as a duly constituted political party and this has been rendered easier by throwing overboard all the controversial legislation like the Anti-Dumping Bill and the Coal Bill which were alienating the support of the Liberal and Conservative factions of the Coalition respectively.

Premier's Conflict With Liberals

All these converging factors would make it very easy to have the election in February on one or two clear issues, but the fact that it is easy does not mean that it is intended, or is even being considered by the Coalition authorities.

In all these matters the result of the Spem Valley by-election, which polls tomorrow, will have a distinct bearing. For that election the local Liberals adopted Sir John Simon, H. H. Asquith's chief lieutenant, to follow the Coalition Liberal in Sir Thomas Whitaker, and the Prime Minister has thrown down the gauntlet to his own party by authorizing the Coalition Liberal in Colonel Fairfax to oppose Sir John. This step provoked intense feeling among even Coalition Liberals, who were only persuaded with difficulty to leave the question over until next session.

Certainly it has had a serious effect in alienating Liberalism from the Coalition, and as the Unionists for other reasons are also restless, the Coalition leaders might welcome the opportunity of binding their supporters together by an election on an issue they could all wholeheartedly support.

Debate on Inflation of Currency

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons yesterday debated the inflation of currency, unemployment, and other topics. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed the view that the currency inflation was due to inflation of credit, and held that any sudden deviation of credit would be disastrous.

Shortage of production, he maintained, had more to do with world prices than critics admitted, a very small shortage being sufficient to account for a large rise, especially in a market rising through causes such as increased cost of labor and production.

His remedies for the present condition were: first, increased production; and, second, ceasing to borrow with a view to balancing income and expenditure. Then they must begin to repay the old debt; in the first place, the floating debt. The larger world problem could not be grappled with by any individual nation. The remedy for the present European condition must be an international effort on the broadest scale, of which the largest share must necessarily be taken, by those of the largest means.

Mr. Chamberlain voiced the government's readiness to cooperate in some world scheme for the restoration of credit, and therefore the restoration of commerce and the economic life of shattered powers if other powers would cooperate, according to their means, and if suitable methods could be devised to meet that end.

Invitation Sent to Italian Premier

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Francesco Nitti, the Premier of Italy, has been invited to meet Mr. Lloyd

George and Mr. Clemenceau, and possibly an American representative in Paris in the course of a few days, it was announced by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons today. An effort to settle the question of Plume was the purpose of the meeting, he said.

ATTACK MADE ON VICEROY OF IRELAND

Bombs Thrown From Behind
Hedge at Lord French—Police
and Military Guards Fire—
Assailant and Policeman Shot

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—An attempt was made to assassinate Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, today as he was driving from the Ashdown station. The viceroy and his escort were unharmed, but two policemen were wounded and one assassin was killed.

In the House of Commons tonight, Ian Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that four bombs or hand grenades were thrown from behind a hedge, whereupon the military guards fired upon the assailants, one of whom was killed in the road while the rest escaped. The man, who was killed, has been identified. He carried two revolvers.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—An attempt was made at 1 p. m. today to assassinate Viscount French. He was driving between the Ashdown station and Phoenix Park and the viceroyal lodge when a shot was fired. A civilian near by was struck and instantly killed by the bullet. A policeman was wounded at the same time.

Several shots were said to have been fired by Lord French's assailants. The military present promptly returned the fire and one of the assailants was killed. Information gathered indicated that the would-be assassin fired from a field while the viceroyal party was passing along the road.

A number of men were hiding in a field behind the road when Lord French motored past. The first shot fell in front of the viceroyal car, but the second entered the side of the car and another pierced its back. A cyclist policeman acting as escort was hit in the foot.

The military escort which met Lord French at the Ashdown station was some distance behind when the attack occurred but quickly galloped to the scene, being summoned by a woman who was driving a car containing his baggage. She turned back immediately on hearing the firing. The attack was made 200 yards from the Ashdown station.

One report says that the attack was made with revolvers and bombs.

DR. RENNER TO VISIT PRAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Thursday)—Considerable interest has been aroused in Prague by the announcement that the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Charles Renner, is to visit the Czechoslovak capital together with a body of experts on local matters. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has the best authority for stating that the Czechoslovak authorities are convinced of the desirability and indeed the necessity for economic cooperation between the central European states and their neighbors; and it is understood that the discussions with Dr. Renner will concern proposals for long-term agreements regarding coal, sugar, and other important commodities.

The discussion will also turn upon the question raised by the strike of 7000 Czechoslovak children in Vienna, who demand instruction in their native language.

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GERMANS READY TO GIVE COMPENSATION

Experts Say, However, Satisfaction of All Demands Would
Mean Disaster to Country—
Exchange of Ratification Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—In political circles it is confidently hoped that the ratifications of the Peace Treaty will be exchanged before the end of the year, as the question of reparation for the scuttling of the Scapa Flow fleet is the only point presenting a serious obstacle. The Supreme Council has adopted a resolution with the object of insuring Austria's existence within the frontiers assigned to her and has decided to make a quick disposition of the St. Germain Treaty. The council has also declared that it will oppose itself to any attempts against the integrity of the Austrian territory and to any, which contrary to Article II of the said Treaty would tend to compromise in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, the political or economic independence of Austria.

Question of Austrian Integrity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

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Satisfaction of Demands

Mr. Loucheur also gave an account of the result of the conversation between the German technical commission and the allied experts concerning the question of the shipping material demanded as compensation for the ships sunk at Scapa Flow. The Germans, he said, insisted that satisfaction of the Allies' demands would mean disaster to her own economic interests, but that Germany was ready to offer other compensations. The German experts were not, however, prepared definitely to make such offers and declared that an error had been made in the translation of the reply handed by Baron Kurt von Lersner, the head of the German peace delegation to the Supreme Council.

Need for Reparation

Mr. Loucheur insisted on the necessity for France obtaining reparations, to be exacted, as well as various definite propositions concerning the compensations they are prepared to offer. These proposals are to be immediately submitted to the British Government. It is believed that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, and that an agreement will soon be arrived at which will permit of the protocol of November 1 being signed. As soon as the Scapa Flow question is settled measures for regulating administrative powers in the territories to be evacuated, as well as various details involved in the execution of the Treaty, are to be discussed. From declarations of the German representatives, it appears that an agreement can be readily concluded, after which there is nothing to oppose exchange of ratifications.

Views in German Press

Government's Reply to Allies Seen as
Proof of Country's Sincerity

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The answer of the German Government to the recent allied note is regarded here by the press and public alike as proving the sincerity of Germany's desire for peace and her determination to satisfy as far as she can, all the allied claims and demands.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" heads its editorial, "The Way to Conciliation," and declares that the German note cannot be represented in Paris as another proof of Germany's alleged desire to delay peace.

"Why should Germany want to delay peace," asks the "Tageblatt." "No one in Germany can believe that a revision of the Peace Treaty can be obtained through tactics of postponement." Other newspapers insist that the German Government does not regard the present undefined attitude of the United States as offering an avenue

of escape for Germany from the terms of the Peace Treaty, which she has pledged herself to fulfill.

The belief that the Peace Treaty will soon be ratified is acting as a great incentive here. Among politicians and business men there is a disposition to regard the future not as black as previously depicted. Reports reaching the German Trade and Labor ministers suggest that the working classes are more anxious to begin serious work than at any time since the signing of the armistice. The coal shortage difficulty is gradually being overcome and improved, and a more reliable train service is in operation.

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SHIPS FOR ORIENT TRADE PROMISED

United States Shipping Board
Announces Establishment of
Freight and Passenger Service
—Many Vessels Are Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Establishment of a line of passenger and freight ships from the Pacific coast of the United States to the Orient, by the United States Shipping Board, was promised yesterday by John Barton Payne, chairman of the board, following a conference with Dr. Paul A. Reinsch, former United States Minister to China and now financial adviser to the Chinese Government.

Some of the former German liners will be reconditioned for this new service, Judge Payne said, and ships now being built also will be used. The first line, which will sail either out of San Francisco, California, or Seattle, Washington, will require at least 10 ships, and weekly sailings are planned. Ports in Japan, the Philippines, China, and Siberia, will receive regular calls.

Ultimately it is planned to establish two lines, one of which would base on San Francisco and one on Seattle, and 20 ships would be put into the two services. The ships will be of 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000 tons, and make 17 knots an hour or better. The Shipping Board at present has 26 passenger vessels under construction suitable for this trade, but none will be ready for four months.

Dr. Reinsch is particularly interested in trade opportunities in China, but says the whole Orient offers splendid business attractions for the United States. Sufficient freight and passenger business exists, now, he told Judge Payne, to make the proposed lines profitable. He confirmed the report that had been made to Judge Payne that in 1915 a number of Chinese merchants were so eager to have additional shipping facilities that they were ready to put \$1,500,000 into a company that would furnish ships. Dr. Reinsch said the need is still there, but did not say whether Chinese capital was still available for a shipping project.

The delay of four months in instituting the Pacific service was due solely to the necessity of reconditioning former German liners and completing new ships, Judge Payne stated. He expressed the opinion that commerce in that ocean would justify the lines at once, and that the Orient is a good market for United States merchandise.

Six vessels will be launched today by the Moore Shipbuilding Company, Oakland, California, for the United States Shipping Board. That will set a new world record for launchings in one day. Judge Payne will press a button in his office in Washington at 10 o'clock this morning to signal the first launching.

FINNISH DIET ADOPTS AN AMNESTY BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Friday)—The Finnish Diet has adopted an amnesty bill providing for the release of 3000 prisoners, 1600 of whom were prominent under the Red revolutionary régime. The number of prisoners still detained is 1400, and these are charged with serious crimes.

CONSTRUCTION ON PORT OF PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—In the course of a meeting of the General Council of the Seine Department, a debate was engaged in concerning the financial and administrative organization of the Port of Paris and it was decided that the government should be asked to take the necessary measures to realize the proposed works within the shortest possible time.

COMPROMISE ON TREATY EXPECTED

Strong Indications of Senate
Agreement to Modify Reservations—
Democrats Postpone
Caucus on Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In order to prevent disharmony and a possible cleavage in the ranks of the minority on the Treaty fight in the United States Senate, the Democratic senators decided last night to postpone the party caucus scheduled for this morning for the selection of a minority leader. The Hitchcock-Underwood fight, it became apparent, had become sufficiently bitter to endanger the harmony of the minority and prevent concerted action in a straight fight for the ratification of the Treaty.

Because of the attitude of Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, to the Knox proposals providing for partial ratification of the Treaty, the friends of the League of Nations on the Democratic side, who realized that the adoption of a peace resolution might mean the permanent shelving of the League issue, decided not to entangle the Treaty and the leadership and postponed the latter until an agreement had been reached on reservations.

Eagerness to Work for Compromise

Another thing, however, has already resulted from the threatened cleavage. The majority of the Democrats are much more anxious to reach an agreement and were ready to work for a compromise. They realize, it was said, that failure to do so may lead to the defeat of the Wilson program in its entirety so far as foreign policy of the United States is concerned. Leaders on both sides expressed hope yesterday that a compromise on reservations could be arranged before January 15. Mr. Hitchcock announced that the leadership caucus would not be held before that date.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will meet today and will probably report out a resolution declaring the existence of peace between the United States and Germany. The committee will consider the two Knox resolutions, one of which is a flat declaration that peace exists and the other an unreserved ratification of the Treaty in so far as it establishes peace. The form of the resolution which will be reported will be decided by the committee. The resolution will be a joint measure that will require the signature of President Wilson before it can become effective, Senator Lodge said yesterday.

Peace Resolution Not to Be Pressed

The peace resolution will not be pressed until after the holidays, Senator Lodge added, regardless of whether Congress takes its proposed recess until January 5 or not. At present there is strong indication that an agreement will be reached on a compromise on reservations before the Senate comes to a vote on the peace resolution.

"I find very few Democrats who are not in favor of ratifying the Treaty with effective reservations," said Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, who has supported reservations on previous votes in the Senate. "There is no doubt in my mind that very shortly the stage will be reached when a compromise may be made with the Republican advocates of reservations, and the Treaty ratified."

The calling-off of the Democratic caucus smooths away a situation which might have resulted in a wide breach between the Democratic senators on the Treaty, especially as personal feeling on the leadership question has been running high.

No matter which way the election went, or what the outcome of the caucus might be, it was pointed out, there would be a line of cleavage on the Treaty result. Senator Underwood has announced his readiness to accept reservations if their acceptance is necessary to secure ratification in the Senate. He would have the Senate ratify with reservations and then send the Treaty to the White House for final action by the President.

Senator Hitchcock, however, was throughout inclined to wait for the President's approval before making a move. Whatever strength might stand behind Senator Underwood in the caucus on the leadership question, it was anticipated, would be likely to stand against Senator Hitchcock in the Treaty fight.

CRIME INCREASED BY SALES OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—During the resumption of the sale of whiskey and wines in this city, in the period from December 5 to the time of the rendering of the United States Supreme Court decision this week, the number of cases of inebriety was multiplied a little more than five times. Crimes of violence increased measurably in all parts of the city. Police courts were suddenly found overflowing with cases, traceable in great part to renewed liquor selling and consumption. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended in buying the great quantities of whiskey thrown on the market by 20 wholesale houses.

WALLOON ACTIVIST WOMEN SENTENCED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

NAMUR, Belgium (Friday)—The Assize Court has pronounced sentence upon the women members of the Walloon Activist Party, now on trial. Two of the accused were acquitted, while Dr. Limet, the principal accused, was condemned to 15 years' penal servitude and the other prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment up to five years.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO AID STARVING

Secretary of Treasury of United
States Issues Plea to Congress
in Behalf of the Needy
Peoples of Central Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unless the United States Government comes immediately to the aid of Austria, Poland, and Armenia, and certain other sections of Europe, there is danger that whole populations may starve, said Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter sent yesterday to Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House of Representatives, who is asked to afford Secretary Glass an opportunity to place before the committee further facts.

It is intimated in the letter that the emergency is of such magnitude that Congress should remain in session until the government is given funds with which to finance shipments of food to the starving peoples. Secretary Glass probably will appear before the committee today or Monday, and the recess of Congress over the holidays will be much briefer than was expected. Herbert C. Hoover also may testify, as he has been using all his influence recently to induce action of the kind now proposed by Secretary Glass.

Secretary Glass' Appeal

The letter follows:
"Reports and urgent advice received from reliable sources as to the shortage and utter lack of food in certain portions of Europe are so serious that I feel it my duty to lay some of the facts before Congress. Although shortage of food in Europe as a whole is less this winter than last, there is, in parts of Europe, (especially Austria, Poland and Armenia) a most dangerous shortage of food, clothing and fuel. In these places there has not been a sufficient recovery of economic life to enable them to buy or borrow sufficient food and clothing to keep them alive. In certain sections whole populations are now dangerously weak and hopeless from hunger. The death rate caused by starvation is already increasing to an alarming extent, and unless something is done, great numbers will die from starvation or cold. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the grave effects this may have on the social order and the economic fabric, not only in the places where these conditions exist, but in the whole of Europe, and even throughout the world. The British Government has informed this government that it is prepared to share with us to the extent of its ability in the relief of Austria which, according to our information, is in the most desperate condition."

Duty of the Government

"As you are aware, the Treasury has strongly held the opinion that this government should, at the earliest possible moment, discontinue lending money to other governments. I have urged that private initiative should be restored, and that credits for purchases in the United States should be obtained through private channels. In discussing, in my annual report, the financial situation, I said that 'we are prone to overlook the vast recuperative power inherent in any country which, though devastated, has not been depopulated, and the people of which are not starved afterward.' I am reluctantly convinced that in order to meet the urgent necessity of keeping the destitute populations of Europe alive through this winter, there must be taken measures for their relief. The resources and efficiency of the private charities of this country are not adequate to meet the necessities which cannot, in the nature of the case, be financed through ordinary private channels. I, therefore, have the honor to request your committee to afford me the opportunity of laying before it any information which it may desire and which I am able to furnish, in order that appropriate action may be considered at once."

"The emergency is of such magnitude, the dictates of humanity are so pressing, the possible effects of the present situation upon the social, economic and financial rehabilitation of Europe, and consequently upon the trade and prosperity of the world, in which the United States has so great a stake, may be of such consequence, that I do not hesitate, from the standpoint of humanity and public policy, to assume the responsibility of appealing to the humane and practical sentiments of the Congress to take immediate steps to furnish from our surplus, the food necessary to save the situation. We cannot and must not now fail to supply some food on credit to save human lives and safeguard civilization, for which we have already expended so many lives and billions of dollars."

PACKER CONTROL IS URGED TO PROTECT RIGHTS OF PUBLIC

Counsel for American Live-Stock
Association Says Machinery
Should Be Provided for En-
forcing the Recent Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Some government agency with proper authority and adequate funds to see that the provisions of the Attorney-General's agreement with the packers is carried out, is absolutely necessary, said Walter L. Fisher, former Secretary of the Interior, counsel for the market committee of the American National Live-Stock Association, yesterday. Otherwise, Mr. Fisher indicated, it might be found that in practice the decree amounts to much less than its face value.

Mr. Fisher, who, as counsel for the national organization of cattle men, was one of those instrumental in bringing on the investigation of the packers, was pleased with the progress recorded in the Attorney-General's announcement. He added, however, that he agrees entirely with the Federal Trade Commission that everything depends on how the decree is carried out. He noted that the packers, in 1902, had been enjoined by the United States Supreme Court against violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and that charges of violation of this same act had been made by Attorney-General Palmer earlier in the year, and were being dropped as a part of the general settlement.

Machinery Lacking

Mr. Fisher pointed out that the Department of Justice had no machinery to see whether the provisions of the agreement were being fully adhered to, and especially to see that its economic effects were sound. He remarked that this was a situation where such knowledge should be contemporaneous.

Legislation by Congress supplementary to the Attorney-General's decree is urgently needed, in Mr. Fisher's judgment. He said the requisite measure could be obtained through a modification of the Kendrick-Kenyon bills in the Senate. Such parts of those bills as were covered in the decree should, naturally, be eliminated. Mr. Fisher thought that even the licensing provision, to which perhaps the packers had objected more vigorously than to any other provision, could also be dispensed with, at least until the effects of this decree can be determined. But the provision of those bills that the Bureau of Markets should exercise supervision over the packers' licenses, he felt indispensable, with the change that the supervision be over their operations under the court decree. If not the Bureau of Markets, the Federal Trade Commission might provide the proper body, but Mr. Fisher observed that this was such business as would logically be covered by the Bureau of Markets, which already exists in the Department of Agriculture.

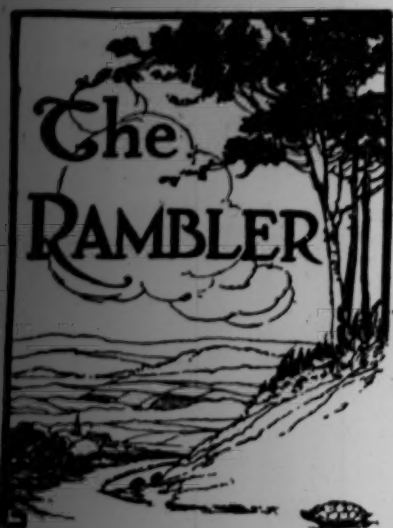
Supervision Proposed

With a competent corps of accountants and men experienced in the live stock and packing business, the power to examine the packers' books, to take statements under oath, and to make public such information as was necessary, Mr. Fisher saw a supervision over the packers under the decree such as would render it of full value. Such supervision, he continued, would operate to discover and remedy errors as they occurred, and it would be a supervision in the right hands and properly equipped. It was not the Attorney-General's business, he repeated, to keep any such watch, which, nevertheless, was essential.

In place of the power to revoke a packer's license, Mr. Fisher observed that if that feature of the Kendrick-Kenyon bills were eliminated, the Bureau of Markets could go into court with the decree, to ask that the packer be held in contempt of court in case any sufficient violation were found. The former Secretary of the Interior continued to say there was a large community of interest among the five big packers, and that while the decree promised much, the public might not expect any revolutionary changes in the way that the packers had conducted their meat business, and for that matter a considerable share of their other business.

Ownership Explained

Mr. Fisher said that in reality the packers would be found to retain a greater measure of control of some of their segregated business than was indicated in the decree. Referring to the provision prohibiting them from owning more than 50 per cent of the stock of unrelated companies, Mr. Fisher said that 50 per cent in a corporation was always enough to give control. Furthermore, the packers would start out with a straight half ownership in many of these companies. So the community of interest now held by the packers over many food and other companies unrelated to the packing industry would continue to a large extent under the decree.



At the Cinematograph

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There already exists a literature of the cinematograph, though as yet it lacks the form and cohesion of other dramatic criticism. In all ages and climes, critics have criticized, but those of the cinematograph drama have not treated their work seriously enough. Not all have uttered such judgments as shall form and instruct the taste of the grateful myriads that turn their faces to the screen.

When we (and do we not all go to the cinematograph?) when we sit in dusky rapture as the hero disperses twelve road agents, though he wears new boots and leathers that would take up all the attention of an ordinary man; when we stare at the twitching progress of Madeleine, the Midinette, from Aroostook County through countless limousines, sergeants of police, and designing people until she marries the pompous old son of a very wealthy lady with social ambitions, when we behold all this, do enjoyment and education always march together? No, delightful as may be the cinematograph (we refuse to use the word "movies") the public has not as yet been educated quite well or quite wisely.

There are educational films, to be sure. Everybody has seen "A Week-End With the Sea Anemones" and how to make two cabbages from where one grew before: these are blameless films and are very much liked by those that like them very much. But we refer to that education which consists not so much in forcible fact feeding as in the more subtle and lengthy process of accustoming the public to look for quality and to set standards for what shall be presented before them. Any one that cares to undertake such a task has his work cut out for him, and certainly for the moment we gratefully decline it.

Yet one had a glimpse of what such work might be and how it might be done, in certain articles appearing in the "Temps" of Paris within a year or two. They treated of the cinematograph drama and what was connected with it, their style being admirable, the tone more or less serious, and the impression being given that the writer recognized that the cinematograph as a form of art definitely ranged as an institution in our domestic economy. Of course, this was in France, where the theater is a national institution, that France which has for centuries possessed a canon of criticism on the literature of which are bestowed the greatest thought and labor.

Our modest task, however, is to relate what we have observed, as, for example, an incident in an American cinematograph drama that we once saw in London. Regretting that its title has escaped us we take refuge in the doctrine of de minimis, and state that it was patently a society drama. This is shown in the fact that much of the action went on in heavily gilded hotels and there was scarce a female character but had a train to her frock. There were potted palms and experienced hall-boys, large quantities of very expensive furniture, and the costliest of table covers. The principal character, that is, the one to whom fell most of the dramatic action, though not the hero, was plainly a man of condition, as he wore a dress-suit and was a trifle careless with his money. You say that this proves little or nothing, that many wear dress things, and even more are reckless with their money? Say it even again, and we shall still insist that he was a man of condition, a "bad boy" like him of Ruddygrove, although an hour's setting-up drill every morning under the affectionate care of a sergeant would have helped him a lot. But these are trifles, and it is to the following that we call your attention.

At a point of great tension in the play, where the shilling seats were reaching the limits of emotional strain and the half-crown were looking frankly uneasy, the gentleman in question bent his black brows, raised his right arm in a villainous threat and—his cuff fecked loose, though it clung to his wrist, brace-like. At the moment, so great was the stupefaction, no comment was breathed, and the drama pursued its course. None the less, on that night the thoughtful and observant that dimly see the potential greatness of the cinematograph, though not as far advanced as the critic in "Nicholas Nickleby" that set so much store by dovetailed scenes, these felt that outside of low comedy or farce the fitness of things demanded that all cuffs be firmly attached. Suppose, they argued regretfully, suppose that in the midst of some excellent high tragedy King Lear's long beard (and he is often bearded) had slipped round to the back of his neck, this certainly would have a disturbing effect. Though we have never known just this case to occur, we feel that illustrates the position not badly. The cuff ought not have descended.

We were all absorbed in the play; we were perfectly sure that the "bad boy" would sooner or later be foiled and have to stand out by the umbrellas while happier heroines and heroes smiled in the final "close-up"; we knew in our hearts, all of us, that things would

come out all right in the hands of the brave dramatist, and yet our evening was spoiled by that cuff. Secretly, almost shyly, we were worried by it, though we were sorry for the actor. Was it his fault? Hardly. The actor may have been brought up in a school of broad effects, he may have been in matters of the drama a symbolist, though in this case the interpretation is obscure. And again he may have been the victim of a lack of management, one that instituted a rigorous cuff inspection before the tiniest rehearsal. Better no cuffs at all than to elicit the instincts of a naturally refined and cultivated audience that asked nothing better than to be shown a good, sound cuff standard and to follow it. A neglect of public sensibilities in this way, may have had incalculable effects. Who can tell but what the fact that this took place in such a polite play may have decided some waverer to wear detached cuffs, and what is more terrible, not to have them firmly lashed in place?

ON THE THEORY OF ACTING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are two opinions concerning the theory of acting. One holds that acting is chiefly emotional—the actor enters into and "feels" the part. The other as stoutly maintains that acting is an intellectual problem and that the actor's effect should, therefore, be the result of careful calculation.

Like many questions of aesthetics, the true theory seems to depend upon individual temperament. Some great actors have achieved fame by allowing their feelings to guide them, others by weighing in advance each line and gesture. According to Sir Thomas Overbury, Richard Burbage—the creator of the great Shakespearean roles—was a temperamental actor who sank himself so completely in his part that he kept it up even in the tiring-room after the acts.

It is related of Talma, the French eighteenth century genius, on the other hand, that one day while chatting and jesting with a friend in the wings, his cue came suddenly for a tragic entrance, and, without pause, he let out so dismal a cry in the middle of his conversation as completely to terrify his friend beside him. With Talma each effect was thought out beforehand and kept on tap until wanted.

The Parodist

Then there is the lesser type of actor who, falling short of genius, seeks nevertheless to imitate the success of others. He will assiduously study the mannerisms and effects of the popular star and endeavor to reproduce them in his own work. Lewes once earned the lasting disapproval of Peg Woffington by mimicking her laugh while he was seated in a stage box at one of her performances. This, to be sure, is not quite an example of what is meant by a parodist imitating another, but it is cited to show that mimicry is always easier than acting. A man may make quite a passable parody of another actor when he himself is lacking in constructive ability.

It is, again, a rather curious fact that today, with all our renewed interest in the theater, we give so little thought to the discussion of acting. Our critics confine themselves to saying that so-and-so was "charming," "delightful," "competent," or "mediocre," as the case may be; but of analytical comment upon acting our papers contain practically nothing.

Eighteenth Century Acting

In the eighteenth century, acting was discussed as thoroughly as was the play. Poems were actually written upon the subject. Not even a "vers-lyrist" as empty as today. In 1760, for example, there was published anonymously (but written by Robert Lloyd), "The Actor, a Poetical Epistle to Bonnell Thornton, Esq." This poem, although in the wooden couplets of the poetasters of the day, has, notwithstanding, some sound remarks upon the art of acting. The author is merciless toward the lesser fry who thrive by imitating their betters. Witness:

Acting, dear Bonnell, its perfection draws From no observance of mechanic laws. No settled maxims of a favorite stage. No rules delivered down from age to age. Let players nicely mark them as they will. Can e'er entail hereditary skill. If 'mongst the huddle-headed of the pit, At some lov'd play the old man chance to sit, Am I pleas'd more because 'twas acted so By Booth and Cibber thirty years ago? The mind recalls an object held more dear, And hates the copy that it comes so near. Why lov'd we Wilks's air, O come, so nervous tone? In them 'twas natural,—'twas all their own. A Garrick's genius must our wonder raise, But gives his Mimic no reflected praise.

The whole poem is equally sound and, for peroration, concludes by turning nearly all of Hamlet's advice to the players over into heroic couplets! At least Lloyd knew where to go for the best short treatise on acting that has ever been written.

TRAINING THE COLLECTOR

The collector's instinct may often be present, but it needs guidance and education, as A. Edward Newton points out in "The Amenities of Book-Collecting": "In collecting, as in everything else, experience is the best teacher. Before we can gain our footing we must make our mistakes and have them pointed out to us, or, by reading, discover them for ourselves. I have a confession to make. Forty years ago I thought that I had the makings of a numismatist in me, and was for a time diligent in collecting coins. In order that they might be readily fastened to a card covered with velvet, I pierced each one with a small hole, and was much chagrined when I was told that I had absolutely ruined the lot, which was worth, perhaps, \$10. This was not a high price to pay for the discovery I then made and noted, that it is the height of wisdom to leave alone anything of value which may come my way; to repair, inlay, insert, mount, frame, or bind as little as possible."

A WORLD DIARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

So Enver is a King, King Enver of Kurdistan. Kurdistan, says the Encyclopedia, lies to the south of Armenia, so Enver will be amongst old friends. Kurdistan, continues the Encyclopedia, produces wool, butter, gum, and raisins. Picture, then, the King of the Kurds a wool-merchant or maker of butter. But the Kurds, winds up the Encyclopedia, are a cruel people—and Enver so tender-hearted! there are thorns round every rose. Thus, in a week, the paths of the great twin brethren have been derailed completely: King Enver and Comrade Talat, but then Talat never did have any opinion of Enver's intelligence.

What's in a Name?

Meantime, another comrade, Comrade Litvinoff, born Finkelstein, seems to be having no success as a maker of peace in Copenhagen. Why is it that these gentlemen all want their old selves forgotten? There was Bela Kun, for instance, a worthy man doubtless, though not everybody's man, but what was his objection to his father's patronymic of Cohen? Evidently Herr Cohen had no use for the philosophy of Juliet, and is of opinion that there is quite a lot in a name. And when you come to think of it Bela Kun does sound more revolutionary than Cohen, and Litvinoff than Finkelstein. It may be prejudice, but does anybody believe that the Ironsides would have had any confidence in a Cohen, or that American colonists would have followed a Finkelstein?

The Berlin Revelations

Anyway it is beginning to look as if William Hohenzollern were not destined to recover the confidence of the people of Germany. The publication of the secret papers of the Foreign Office has, indeed, revealed the ex-Kaiser as that son of Reuben whom all the statesmen brought in contact with him well knew him to be. He seems to have acquired the fatal habit of scribbling in the margins of state papers which has proved disastrous to so many reputations. Very young, lady readers do this sometimes in novels borrowed from the libraries; but when the head of a state annotates a famous ultimatum with the words, "His Majesty"—meaning the King of Serbia—"Seems to have finked it," or troubles to write "What a treason!" on the dispatch of an ambassador announcing the determination of Italy to remain neutral in the great war, one is instinctively reminded of such pearls of wisdom as, "I think William per-



The former Kaiser

fectly hateful" or "Isn't Adolphus a darling?" by way of criticism on the most recent "best seller."

One thing is made quite clear, it is entirely certain, by these portly four volumes, in which William Hohenzollern makes an unwilling self-revelation to an expectant, amused, and unsympathetic world, under the auspices of a socialist editor, and it is this, that he entirely miscalculated the influence of his friends in the City of the Seven Hills. So the roses gardens of Count von Bülow proved no more valuable assets than the conspiracies of Count von Bernstorff. These five years, as your German says, mice and men of the Teutonic stock seem to have had no luck at all.

John Barleycorn

Nor can it fairly be maintained that the ill luck is confined to them alone. Take the disciples of a "wet" America. Only a little month, as Hamlet says, to the day of national prohibition, and no encouragement forthcoming to break the spirit or letter of the law: only a few, short days to Christmas, and no prospect of celebrating the great religious festival of the year with the cup that cheerfully inebriates. Yet they have done their best to appeal to the moral instincts of a free people. There were the ladies, for instance, in white dresses, carrying purple parasols, who visited Washington, and made wet speeches from tables, and there were the gentlemen who declared that the religion of the country would be endangered by dry intolerance; and then there were the humorists who thought Stiggins was a teetotaler, and, in their innocence, never connected the red nose of "the shepherd" with pineapple rum. Failure in the face of such intelligent effort must be particularly dispiriting. Thus, charm Dryfoos Blum & Co. never so wisely, though surely it was unwise for Mr. Dryfoos to have tolerated a Dry in his name, John Barleycorn, by order of the Supreme Court, must pass his remaining days, in the United States, in durandé ville, or be exported as an undesirable, and even his "Old Kentucky Home" is to be closed to him.

A London Book Sale

Quite a number of literary "high-brows," some of them with feudal connections, have been sold, in London, just like mere "black ivory," and will shortly be shipped across the Atlantic not to any home in Kentucky but to

the library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington, in New York. There is, for instance, the 1557 edition of Surrey's Sonnets, knocked down for £2400, probably considerably more than the whole fortune of Lord Surrey at the time he wrote them; and then there is a Caxton, the 1447 edition of the "Dictes," which fetched £2050. It was



Caxton's house, Westminster

the Abbot of Westminster who first brought the "Dictes" to Caxton, a dozen years and more before Columbus set sail from Palo. That great ecclesiastic would have been incredulous, and might even have murmured heresy and magic, if he had been told that the book he then pressed the great printer to publish, would one day be contended for by the world, at an auction not far from the Abbey; and would be bought by a collector in an undiscovered country, who instead of riding securely and with dignity upon a mule, would be dragged in a carriage behind a mechanical iron horse.

The Foot-Stool Church

Close by the lodging of the worthy Abbot, though it was not built till some centuries after his time, is the famous "foot-stool" church, which has lately been attracting attention on the ground that it was the first church in the world to be lit by gas. The good Abbot, one feels sure, would have scented magic in the innovation, for a few candles enhancing the gloom of the great Abbey were the only lighting known in his day. Becket, it will be remembered, preaching his last Christmas sermon in Canterbury, seized the rushlights one after another, and flung them down to the pavement, so as to extinguish them, with every fresh observation at his enemies. As for the foot-stool church, Dickens has left us a picture of it in describing the "Our Mutual Friend" in "In this region are a certain little street called Church Street and a certain little blind square, called Smith's Square, in the center of which last retreat is a very hideous church with four towers at the four corners, generally resembling some petrified monster, frightful and gigantic, on its back with its legs in the air." History explains that it was one of the fifty churches ordered to be built in London, when Anne was Queen, and tradition adds that the Queen, being in one of her worst tempers, when the architect approached her for instructions, kicked her foot-stool across the room, and when it fell on its back, remarked acidly, "Build it like that." In this case, however, tradition is a liar. The truth is much less picturesque. The fact is that the church was built on the marshy ground on the left bank of the river, with the result that its foundations sank in the process, whereupon the architect added the four corner towers to balance the foundations and so save the structure.

JOHAN DE WITT'S LETTERS APPEARING

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent at The Hague
THE HAGUE, Holland.—The publication of the correspondence of Johan de Witt, one of the most famous of Dutch statesmen, is nearing its completion. Following upon the letters written by the famous Raadpen-sionaris himself, Dr. Japikse is now issuing the first volume of the "Letters to Johan de Witt." Of these letters a great number have been preserved, owing to the care taken by the Raadpensionaris of his correspondence. These letters are not to be found in one collection. Naturally, they do not bear the character of unity and connectedness of those written by the Raadpensionaris himself, but assuredly there are many well-written letters in this volume. The great statesmen of the seventeenth century knew how to express themselves.

The letters from relatives and friends on the whole lead us amongst educated people. The ladies of those Regent's circles were likewise well-educated, although they hardly discussed state affairs. They form a curious contrast to the awkward, poor writings of Wendela Bicker, de Witt's wife. It is a remarkable thing, writes a critic, that a highly educated man like Johan de Witt should have married a woman so little gifted and have been happy with her. One more volume will complete the de Witt correspondence.

SHIP IN HONOR OF PRESS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The American Press, a ship named in recognition of the services of American newspapers during the war, will be launched at the Hog Island plant of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation next Tuesday.

BOSTON COMMON, 1919

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The day had opened like a family album for every Bostonian who passed the Common and the Public Garden that morning. There was skating. The ice hummed under the glancing blades. You might have thought that every child within the radius of a mile, summoned by frosty landscapes on his window panes, had sallied forth, in panoply of skates and hockey stick, at peep o' day. And to what passer-by—motoring banker borne amidst broadcloth cushions and plate glass; tramping laborer hunching his shoulders against the chill wind—had it not brought retrospection.

To be born in Boston is to have skated on the Public Garden and the Common. Not, as the writers are fond of saying, in the democracy of boyhood. For boyhood is rarely democratic and the lines were drawn in the winter when there was ice racing along the now almost-forgotten Mill Dam as in the winters when custom-made and Snappy Styles were doffed for allied khaki. Beacon Street, in fur-lined gloves, ever picked its cautious way about the edges of the pond under the eyes of pessimistic governesses, while Hanover Street flung itself into the fray of snap-the-whip with an abandon that sent its happily sprawling inhabitants on ragged knees and bare, red hands.

The Vanished Sleigh Bells

Today the delayed coming of winter had crowded the ice and in the dim light of late afternoon the darting figures play before the eyes like shuttles on a warp of white. But those for whom it weaved a pattern of 10, 20, 50 years ago missed the cheerful clank of sleigh bells along the bordering roadways. Charles Street, between the Garden and the Common, that once had heard the silver chime of fast cutters, the homelier jingle of the booby hacks, and the robustious clank of cow-bells on the delivery puns, was an endless parking space for motor cars, backed hub to hub against the curbs. All the world and his wife seem to own a motor and to ride in prosperous furs and undisturbed content.

Yet not undisturbed, after all. For just beyond the line of cars, on the Parade Ground of the Common, are swinging past ranks of the khaki that will never again, after the war, mean glorious theatric scenes, but things shastly, revolting, bearable only as a last resort. It is the State Motor Corps, for the past month familiar on the street corners as it directed a surprised traffic with a precision and efficiency it had never known. The long lines swing past in the last review. A police strike has been broken, the looting of a city has been stopped, a looting that showed a humanity not yet its own master. The drum stoutly reiterates its refrain: "A job well done; a job well done."

But the Common, like the world, is big. Over by the Mall another drum is beating, but restlessly, excitedly, evidently telling of a job not well done. Circling about the band pavilion is a flutter of red, yellow, and green flags, of lettered banners and waving hats. The drum stops and with it the mad dance. The voice of a speaker, exhorting, appealing, compelling, takes up the unhappy note of the drum. It tells of Lithuania, a ravaged Lithuania, a Lithuania still the prey of devastating armies. You can read the banners now. "England has recognized Lithuania; what will the United States do?" That is what these men packed

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

A LA SAUCE

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Germans and Limburg

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Reading The Christian Science Monitor of September 26, 1919, I found on page 12 an article of your Paris correspondent on the Belgian-Dutch frontier dispute. In this article, under the headline "Favoring the Germans," I found one sentence which struck me particularly as being untrue: "Crossing Limburg in 1914, the German armies were able to take Liège in the rear."

As I know that you stand for truth unreservedly, I wish to tell you that this fact is not true; it is a mistake which shall not be true how many times it is or will be told: the Germans never went through Limburg in 1914.

The Dutch Government has made an "enquête" about this affair, and I send to you separately as printed matter the French translation of this Dutch Orange-book, where you will find, on pages 5-21, the proofs.

I hope you will correct this mistake, which you made—as I perfectly know, without intending to—in one of the next issues of The Christian Science Monitor and ask your Paris correspondent to give you evidence for his statement. When he is able to mention some facts in connection herewith, I will be glad to hear it, because I will inform our Minister of Foreign Affairs about this and send to you his reply.

The sentence in the same article, "In 1918 Holland showed the same complacency toward the retreating German troops as it had showed them in 1914," is not fair. The passage through Limburg then was not "fully armed," because no soldier was allowed to keep his arms, only the officers there. Moreover, this passage through Limburg was allowed after the armistice had been signed. This allowance was made to help the Belgian population in the villages where these German soldiers were, because missing the severe discipline they were accustomed to, only a speedy removal could prevent them looting and stealing.

(Signed) H. J. DE LANGE.
Wapenvelde, Holland, November 10, 1919.

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A black and white illustration of a woman standing, facing slightly left. She has dark hair styled in waves. She is wearing a long, floor-length gown with a deep V-neckline and long sleeves. The fabric appears to have vertical pleats or folds down the front. Her right hand is near her chest, and her left arm is extended downwards. The background behind her is dark and textured.

ROUTE SOUGHT FOR DEPORTEES

United States Government Has Difficulty Obtaining Permission for Passage Through Border Nations Into Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has been called upon to find a way of insuring the safe arrival in Russia of Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, and other radicals whose deportation has been ordered by the government. The United States, not having recognized the Russian Soviet Government, has no way of communicating with it.

For two weeks, officials of the department have been trying to effect negotiations with some of the border states to obtain assurances of safe conduct for the radicals across the line into Soviet Russia. So far, these efforts have not been successful. Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland have not given their consent to the passage of the "Reds" through their territories. None, however, has refused to grant permission, and the department is still hopeful of obtaining the consent of one of them to the landing of the radicals and their passage through its domain. This government is prepared to furnish necessary escort for the radicals to the border of Soviet Russia if a route can be found through which they may be sent. The government has considered sending them by way of the Black Sea and through the lines held by General Denikin, but this plan has been found unfeasible. The Ukraine has also been eliminated because of the difficulty of getting the deported radicals to that section. The hopes of the State Department are now directed to the Baltic sector of the Soviet Russian boundaries, and interchanges of communications with the representatives of the Baltic states are going on in the effort to reach an agreement.

Until some agreement is reached, it was said yesterday, the men and women ordered deported must be maintained at Ellis Island as prisoners.

Reds Await Deportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ninety-one men and three women, including Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, are awaiting deportation at Ellis Island, it was announced yesterday. Of these 61 arrived from the west during the day, only 10 of whom were classed as anarchists. More anarchists to be deported were expected from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Buffalo, New York. Byron H. Uhl, acting Commissioner of Immigration, said that he had received orders from Washington to deport 30 anarchists but could not tell when or how they would leave.

It is thought they may sail today for Soviet Russia on the United States transport Buford.

I. W. W. CASE HURRIED BY GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Delays in carrying on their appeal on the part of the I. W. W., including W. D. Haywood, convicted in Chicago in 1918, have led the government to take steps to expedite the case. The delays had stretched the I. W. W. filing of appeal briefs beyond the legal time, despite extensions already granted them. As a result of a motion filed by the United States attorney, the court has directed the I. W. W. attorneys to have their briefs filed by next Wednesday. It is likely that the appeal for next trial will be heard in February.

OUTLAWING STRIKES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Attempts to outlaw strikes have not proved successful as a means of preventing them.

according to the Hon. Mark Sheldon, Australian High Commissioner, who is in Boston in connection with the Australian wool trade. Arbitration also, he held, is not very successful either as preventive or as mediatory measure, though it has better results among skilled workers than among the unskilled. Laws are easily changed in Australia, he said, and if enactments prove unsatisfactory it is an easy matter to substitute something else.

I. W. W. MEMBERS PUT ON PROBATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Three of the 53 members of the I. W. W. arrested and jailed in Spokane at the time of the raid following the killing of returned soldiers at Centralia, Washington, recently appealed to the police judge for dismissal of the charges against them and for their freedom on the grounds of their repudiation of the I. W. W. and their promise of loyalty to the institutions of the United States. On the advice of Arthur Hooper, the prosecuting attorney, Fred H. Witt, police judge, ordered the men discharged on probation. These men are citizens of the United States, and the evidence shows, did not join the I. W. W. because of belief in its ideas and practices, but that they were practically forced to join that they might work at their jobs in the woods without molestation.

COLOMBIA FINANCIAL CONGRESS DELEGATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Pomponio Guzman, Minister to the United States from Colombia, and Dr. Tomasuri Salcedo, former Minister, will represent their country as delegates to the second Pan-American financial conference to be held in Washington next month. Both are regarded as authorities on financial and economic matters in their country.

Some of the delegates to the conference, which opens its sessions on January 12, have arrived in the United States, among them two of the members and the secretary of the Chilean delegation, who reached New York several days ago. Dr. Carlos Sampaio, who represented Brazil at the recent International Labor Conference and who has been appointed by his government a delegate to the financial gathering, is also here. In the meantime he is studying a number of other questions in which his country is interested from an industrial and economic point of view.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN URUGUAY ALLEGED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Deputy Andreoli, a leader of the Nationalist Party, was imprisoned on Wednesday night on orders from President Brum, who accuses him of extracting official documents from election lists and publishing them in violation of the law. These documents purport to show that the "Colorado" party committed frauds against the Nationalists in the recent elections. This arrest, which is the culmination of a conflict between the Chamber of Deputies and the President, has created an intense political situation throughout Uruguay.

Although the Coloradists have a majority in the Chamber, and President Brum is the leader of one branch of the party, the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday passed a resolution by an overwhelming vote ordering the judge to whose jurisdiction Andreoli was committed to release the deputy. The Chamber also passed a vote of censure against the President, saying that by imprisoning the deputy he had violated the Constitution, which guarantees deputies immunity from arrest. In the meantime, President Brum has ordered government troops to hold themselves in readiness against possible demonstrations.

EMBARGO PUT UPON LIQUOR SHIPMENTS

Special Permits by the Southern Export Committee of the Railroad Administration Are Required for Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Special machinery has been set up by the United States Railroad Administration for extremely close supervision between now and January 16, when the Federal Prohibition Amendment becomes effective, over the vast quantities of intoxicating liquors which are being offered for export through southern seaports. In order to maintain the closest scrutiny over such intoxicants while in transit to the port of shipment an embargo order was issued yesterday against all shipments which do not have special permits issued by the southern export committee of the Railroad Administration. Jurisdiction is thus removed from the individual railroad and centered with the federal committee.

Vast Quantity of Liquor Held

Recent estimates stated that 39,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors, worth \$400,000,000, were held in bonded warehouses in the State of Kentucky, awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court as to the validity of the War Prohibition Act. That decision being against the wets, they are now said to be exerting every effort to get these liquors out of the country before January 16, the final legal opportunity to do so. Many thousands of railroad cars will be required to move these goods to export points, and in this connection it is significant to recall the recent claim of the coal operators in Virginia that the Railroad Administration was unable to furnish them with equipment in sufficient quantity to move the coal as fast as it is now being produced in that State.

The statement issued yesterday by the Southern Export Committee follows in part: "In order to keep accurate records of the heavy movement of intoxicating liquors for export through southern region ports expected during the few weeks remaining before the Prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution becomes effective, all such shipments will be handled under special permits issued by the Southern Export Committee. An embargo issued today becomes effective at 12:01 a. m., December 20, after which time the railroads will accept shipments of intoxicating liquors for export only where a permit has been issued."

Embargo Order and Exceptions

The substance of the embargo order follows: "Southern region embargo No. 3319, on account of necessity for keeping record of export intoxicating liquors, effective 12:01 a. m. December 20."

"Embargo is placed against all intoxicating liquors, alcoholic, including beer, whisky, wine, brandy, gin, rum, cordials and bitters for export, moving to or via all Southern region ports, including New Orleans, Louisiana, Gulfport, Mississippi, Mobile, Alabama, Pensacola, Florida, Key West, Florida, Miami, Florida, Jacksonville, Florida, Fernandina, Florida, Brunswick, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia, Port Royal, South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, Georgetown, South Carolina,

and Wilmington, North Carolina. Subsequent transportation thereof to formal permits of the Southern export committee, Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia, until otherwise ordered.

"Permits will be issued as exceptions to embargo No. 3319, bearing numbers prefixed with the letters S. E. C., which reference must be indorsed on all shipping orders, bills of lading and waybills by the railroad agent at points of origin. All permits will expire by limitation, and shipments described therein will not be accepted after expiration date or in excess of the quantity stipulated."

An official said that, with direct federal supervision of each shipment, it was hoped to prevent the possibility of any illegalities in the disposition of surplus intoxicants.

HIGHER TELEPHONE WAGE RATE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An insufficient number of operators, due to low wages, accounts for New York's poor telephone service, in the opinion of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, in his report to the Board of health completing an investigation of the system begun last April 14.

"The whole trouble is due to the low wages paid to the operators," he says. "These girls begin with \$11 in Brooklyn and \$12 in Manhattan, as I understand it. At the end of the fifth year, it amounts to \$18 a year. It has been pretty clearly established that from \$15 to \$17 a week is the minimum wage, or should be the minimum wage, for women of the type employed by the telephone company. With higher wages the shortage of help would be met and the overwork and its ill effects would disappear. These defects will be brought forcibly to the attention of the telephone company officials."

MORE MONEY ASKED FOR CENSUS TAKERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The high cost of living has its effect on the fourteenth decennial census, which is to be taken next year. S. L. Rogers, director of the Census Bureau, in asking Congress for \$2,550,000 in addition to \$15,000,000 already granted for the expenses of the census, said that enumerators could not make a living wage on the old per capita basis, and the provision must be made for a per diem wage, or the payment of traveling expenses. The additional funds sought would be used to increase the enumerators' pay over the proposed basis of 4 cents for each inhabitant; 30 cents for each farm or industry, and 50 cents for each irrigation or drainage enterprise.

LINCOLN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE FORMED

NEW YORK, New York—The Lincoln-American Alliance was incorporated here yesterday to oppose all un-American influence and work for maintenance of Lincoln's dictum of "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." Coleman du Pont and William M. McCoombs, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, are among the incorporators. The alliance proposes to endow a chair of "American citizenship" at Lincoln Memorial University, to promulgate American ideas of government. Headquarters will be here.

WAR'S BURDENS IN THE COMING YEAR

No Alternative but to Economize, Says Representative Mondell, in Review of the Fiscal Problems of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The coming fiscal year will witness the culmination of the growing burdens of the war's aftermath," said Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, Republican leader, in reviewing the estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the government for 1921. "It presents problems as serious as any we met during the war. We cannot increase taxes, we should not issue bonds, we have no alternative but to economize to the limit."

Enormous as the estimates are for the different branches of the government, totaling \$5,000,000,000, Mr. Mondell said that they do not include sums amounting to hundreds of millions to cover appropriations heretofore made, for operations in connection with the public debt, to pay bonus and added compensation; and to provide for additional expenditures arising out of pending legislation.

"Taking up the railways, Mr. Mondell said that they have cost the national treasury since they were taken over on an average more than \$50,000,000 a month and although there will be the beginning of the end of that burden when they are turned back to private ownership, that relief cannot come at once. It is estimated that if the Cummins plan is adopted \$415,000,000 will be needed in connection with turning the railroads back and \$200,000,000 further to tide over the period of asset liquidation.

Mr. Mondell believes that the estimates of receipts made by the Secretary of the Treasury are so liberal that the country is likely to be disappointed in almost every item.

"The federal estimates of receipts are notable in that they carry no estimates of receipts on account of interest on our loans of nearly \$10,000,000,000 to foreign governments," said Mr. Mondell. "The interest on these loans, if paid, would increase our receipts and lighten our burdens for the year by nearly \$500,000,000."

Mr. Mondell asserted the estimates for the army would stand the heaviest cut and should be reduced at least one-half. "The estimates for fortifications will stand the heaviest cut of all. Naval estimates may be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the naval establishment.

"We should effect some considerable reduction in the volume of the floating debt other than the reductions we can make in the regular estimates, which must be very heavy. Proposals and suggestions of appropriations upon behalf of the men recently composing our great armies run all the way from a plan that would involve the expenditure of perhaps \$100,000,000 per annum for some years, to plans that would involve the expenditure of several billions, and one plan at least that would

involve obligations of tens of billions of dollars.

"We have reached the time when in a period comparable with the gray dawn of the morning after we must soberly and possibly somewhat painfully set about the inspiring and essential work of restoring things to normal conditions. We can only do this by courageously meeting the obligations incurred in the period of war and stress and enthusiasm and by setting our faces like flint against unnecessary expenditures."

AMENDED WAR RISK ACT PASSES SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts so to modify the War Risk Insurance Act as to satisfy the demands of the soldiers and sailors who served in the late war and to meet with public approval have been in progress in Congress since last September, and finally the amended act passed the Senate yesterday, having been passed by the House in September.

There are many amendments, most of them tending to liberalize the compensations. The salary of the director of the war risk bureau is reduced from \$10,000 to \$7500.

Section 302 of the act is amended so as to provide that if there is partial disability resulting from injury, the soldier or sailor shall receive the following monthly compensation: If he has neither wife nor child living, \$80; \$90 if he has a wife but no child; \$100 if a wife and two children, \$90 if he has no wife and has one child, and \$5 for each additional child. Ten dollars is also allowed for each dependent parent. For more serious disability compensation runs to as high as \$200 a month.

The provisions of the bill were approved by the commander of the American Legion.

COLOMBIAN SENATE PASSES MINING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A dispatch was received here yesterday announcing that the Colombian Senate had passed, with some modifications, the mining bill which already had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The message did not state what the changes were.

This bill, which was introduced as an Administration measure, covers the general mining and oil rights in that country, and provides among other things that the underground rights in mining and oil properties belong to the owner and not to the government. It was a dispute over the latter question, based on a decree issued by the President of Colombia, but later canceled, which led to the holding up by the United States Senate of the treaty between this country and Colombia whereby the latter country would receive \$25,000,000 in payment of the losses it sustained through the secession and independence of Panama.

REPUBLICAN PLANS IN NEW YORK STATE

Root - Thompson - Wadsworth - Calder Delegation to National Convention Forecast—Wood Boom Is Not Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee here January 10, a call will probably be issued for a state convention to be held about the middle of February for the choosing of four delegates at large to the Republican national convention. These, it is said, will probably be Elihu Root, Col. William Boyce Thompson, Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., and Senator William M. Calder. Apparently the delegation will go to the national convention without instructions, since the sentiment in Washington last week at the conference of Republican state chairmen was that delegations should go into the convention with untied hands.

While present indications are misleading, it is not thought that Miss Mary Garrett Hay, leader of the Republican women of the State, will be a delegate at large, though the Democrats are talking of giving one of the four places on their delegation to a woman. Miss Hay, however, is chairman of the executive committee of the women's division of the Republican National Committee and a member of the executive committee of the women's division of the state committee and probably will attend the convention anyway.

The boom for Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, apparently, is not received by the old guard Republicans with any great enthusiasm, and in the desire to send delegations to the convention unimpaired is seen what may be a part of their plan to end this boom at the last moment.

Uninstructed, it is believed, the state delegations would so lend themselves to a number of booms in the convention that a deadlock might be brought about; and into such a breach, it is pointed out, the old guard could step, gaining their own way, or at least providing a compromise candidate.

The Socialists are naturally looking with great disfavor on the Wood boom. This disfavor is based on the fact that he is a military man.

Not the least interesting feature of current political news is the fact that Col. Raymond Robins in a speech before the Republican county committee here pointed out the Republican Party's great opportunity to uphold real American traditions and institutions. Those institutions, he said, were more challenged today than in 1914. The challenge came out of Russia and could not be answered by force. All governments in Europe stood challenged, but the United States was economically stronger than any of them. Its government still belonged to the people, the great majority of whom would still support its institutions. It was the strength of the great American economic system which must meet the Russian challenge.

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MR. HUGHES DEFINES AUSTRALIAN POLICY

Important "Plank" Is a New Tariff to Be Given Effect to at Earliest Possible Moment After New Parliament Assembles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Speaking at Bendigo, prior to the elections, W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, outlined the policy of the national government. Among the planks of the government policy, as stated by Mr. Hughes, were the following:

A Commonwealth industrial court in place of the present arbitration court; it will have one Commonwealth and two or more state judges, and will be a final industrial court of appeal.

Machinery to be created whereby representatives of employers and of organized labor may form industrial councils, Commonwealth and state. Legislative sanction will be given to proposals recommended by these councils in the interest of industrial peace.

New Tariff Already Prepared

A new tariff, already prepared, to be laid on the table of the House and given effect to at the earliest possible moment after the assembling of the new Parliament.

A royal commission to inquire into the question of high prices generally and of profiteering. As soon as possible after the commission has reported the government will deal with offenders by legislation and administration.

The cost of living in relation to the minimum or basic wage to be inquired into by a royal commission; effect to be given as soon as possible to its recommendations. The commission will ascertain what is a fair basic wage, the depreciation in the purchasing power of the sovereign, how the basic wage may be adjusted to the present purchasing power of the sovereign, and the best means of obtaining automatic adjustment to the rise and fall of the sovereign.

Referendum to Be Held

New powers to be conferred on the Commonwealth by means of referendum in connection with the coming federal election, to enable the government to deal with abnormal conditions arising from the war, with industrial unrest, and the trusts and combines. Extension of guarantee of £21 for raw sugar for another year and for the next crop if necessary, and encouragement of immigration of the right kind—Britishers, soldiers, and farmers especially.

Postponing of the cooperative effort among the producers, with statutory authority to boards composed of representatives chosen by the various primary industries, and financial aid if necessary; also government negotiations overseas for sale of staple products; and protection against unfair freights.

Guarantee of 5s. at railway sidings for the 1920-21 wheat harvest, and of a minimum price for Australian grown cotton for three years, also the continuation of guarantee to growers of flax. Substantial reward for the discovery of mineral oil deposits by private enterprise.

Revision of Taxation

Public health measures in conjunction with the states or independently. Revision of taxation so that burden of post-war taxes may be equitably placed on the shoulders of those best able to carry them; a royal commission to make a thorough investigation. All possible steps toward the replacement of soldiers in civil life, including land settlement, vocational training, and home building.

Contributory superannuation system for the Federal Public Service. A board of management for all government departments to insure economies. Investigation with a view to establishment of a system of insuring workers against unemployment and sickness.

In his speech, Mr. Hughes said that he had invited the Labor organization to nominate a representative to attend the International Labor Conference at Washington, but they had rejected the proposal, and rendered Australia the only country not represented.

Magna Charta of Labor

It was obvious that they had sacrificed Australian Labor in order to weaken their spite on him. This conference, the great Magna Charta of Labor, would relieve Australia by raising the standard of workers in other lands, of unfair competition from goods made by cheap labor.

Dealing with Bolshevism, Mr. Hughes said: "Bolshevism is rule by force. It destroys; it does not build up. It is the very negation of democracy; it disregards and despises rule by law, the rights of the individual to justice; it recognizes neither the rights of majorities nor of minorities; it does not recognize rights as such at all; it only recognizes force. It denies liberty of

speech, of action, to all those of its own class who blindly accept its tenets. Eighteen months of Bolshevism in Russia have reduced millions in that unhappy country to the verge of starvation. It has killed industry. It is a tyrant, and not less so because it attempts to rule in the name of the people.

Effects of Bolshevism

"Bolshevism is the class war which the I. W. W., and the One Big Union and others in our midst, would have us accept. The world knows something of what it has done in Russia, the state to which it has reduced the industries and finance of that country. Australia knows something, and Queensland much more, of the disastrous effects of the Australian variety of Bolshevism upon industry, finance, and the general welfare of the country. We stand against the class war; against direct action. We stand for national unity, for constitutional government; for democracy, for arbitration versus strikes, for justice and right to all as against tyranny and force."

NAVAL PROPOSALS OF VISCOUNT JELICOE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In proposing a British-Australian fighting fleet for the Far East, of eight battleships and eight battle cruisers, Admiral Viscount Jellicoe also referred in his report to the Commonwealth to the part which Canada, South Africa, and India may play in naval defense.

In paragraph 23 of his report the Admiral deals with the question as follows: "In considering means for the provision of the ships to form a Far Eastern fleet . . . and for the necessary convoy work, it appears to be logical to put forward the following:

(a) That Canada's share should be that necessary to provide and maintain a small force of light cruisers on her western seaboard for the protection of her trade in those waters, as well as a naval force on her eastern seaboard.

(b) That South Africa's share should be that necessary to provide and maintain a squadron stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, and having the primary duty of keeping open the trade route round the cape, and protecting the trade on the west coast of Africa, leaving the trade to the eastward to the protection of the Far Eastern fleet.

(c) That India might provide a certain fixed sum annually in relief of the estimates; such a sum, for instance as would provide for the defense of her harbors, and would pay for the up-keep of the East India squadron of five light cruisers, six submarines, and one aircraft carrier without, perhaps, paying the first cost of the ships or for their replacement, for the reasons given in paragraph 19. The sum required would be approximately £2,200,000 annually."

The paragraph referred to by Lord Jellicoe deals with India thus: "India is treated separately. It is necessary to bear in mind that the population there is largely native. India also pays wholly for its military defense, which, in future, will impose a burden of some £20,000,000 annually on that empire, which is not a self-governing dominion but is held by force of arms, necessitating the presence of a large military force."

PRESENT STATE OF "BLOCKADED" VIENNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—A meeting organized by the Fight the Famine Council in connection with the International Economic Conference was held at Essex Hall recently. Lord Parmoor presided, and amongst the speakers were Dr. Schlesinger and Dr. Hertz, of Vienna.

Dr. Hertz corroborated the tragic description of the condition of Vienna, and of the causes which were leading to fresh catastrophe and social and political disintegration. It was not only food shortage but the stoppage of the factories which meant fresh disaster. Vienna was practically blockaded on all sides, and though stores of coal and food existed in her neighborhood, the government was often unable to overcome local difficulties.

Hungary and the Slavic provinces, upon which Vienna had depended for food, were practically closed to the people of German Austria. While speaking appreciatively of the efforts of Mr. Hoover and the various relief missions, Dr. Hertz said that charity could not save the situation. The credits given were exhausted, and it further help was not forthcoming the Allies' burdens would only be increased by an obligation on Austria to import food from overseas at a high rate of interest, when the same goods might be obtained at her very door.

Dr. Schlesinger was of opinion that the food situation in Hungary, especially in Budapest, was for the moment less serious than in Vienna. This was

due to the fact that farmers had been selling their cattle to town populations for fear that they should otherwise be taken by the Rumanians at much lower prices. Also the harvest had been exceptionally good. These sources would, however, be exhausted before long, and in consequence, all that the British public had heard about the conditions in Vienna would apply to Budapest, and, indeed, unless help was forthcoming, there was likelihood of widespread want.

PLAN PROPOSED FOR WORLD POLICE FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—National disarmament must be a slow process, advancing with the increase of public confidence in the League of Nations, but if the League meant anything at all in its effect on their present methods of defense would be revolutionary. This was the argument put forward by Major David Davies, M. P., who read a paper, outlining a scheme for the creation of an international police force, before the Grosvenor Society in London. The day would come, he continued, when the state which maintained a large army would be looked upon with the gravest suspicion as being either mad or about to commit an unprovoked assault upon the rights of others. The League of Nations would be the big insurance policy.

Nations could not be entirely deprived of their armies, but to insure that internal order was secured and that the League was provided with an effective sanction, a method must be devised—(a) To allow each nation an army sufficient to maintain internal order within its own boundaries and sufficient also to furnish its quota for the League of Nations when required; (b) To insure that the quota of any nation should not be rendered useless by the employment of a new weapon of war by another nation; (c) To provide the League of Nations with an adequate force for immediate use.

Major Davies proposed that poison gas, war planes, submarines, heavy artillery, and tanks should be ceded to the League to form the headquarters force and that no state should be allowed to own them or to make use of any new-invention for warlike purposes. The moment when they could most easily be transferred to the international police force, he maintained, was now.

MARITIME BIBLIOGRAPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—Sir Julian S. Corbett, L. L. M., F. S. A., director of the historical section of the Committee of Imperial Defense, presided at a general meeting of the Society for Naval Research held at the Royal United Services Institution recently. There has been no general meeting previously since the outbreak of war, and the principal business was of routine nature connected with getting the work of the society into full swing again.

There is a considerable balance in hand, explained largely by the fact that many members continued their subscriptions throughout the war when the expenditure was very low. A proposal was made that this balance should be employed to produce, or assist in producing a bibliography of naval and maritime literature, and after some discussion it was agreed to instruct the council to consider and report upon the project. The Mariners' Mirror, the organ of the society, is again being published.

TRIBUNAL ACQUITS SYRIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Beirut News Office

BEIRUT, Syria.—The military tribunal of Barba has just acquitted the captain of the military police, Hanna Bey Daher, of the six charges brought against him. A fine of £60 (Egyptian) has been imposed upon Hanna Bey for disregard of certain instructions.

BERLIN SCHOOLBOYS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Scholars Object to Revolutionary Decree and to Removal of Pictures of the Hohenzollerns From the Walls of the Schools

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany.—When Field Marshal von Hindenburg, venerated by all German parties as a great campaigner and soldier, came to Berlin in answer to a summons by the investigating committee of the National Assembly, he received a great ovation. For the name of von Hindenburg is deeply engraved in the history of Germany and the people are unwilling to forget over night their leaders. The name of von Ludendorff is heavily laden with political charges, and there are millions in Germany who look upon him as the real prolonger of the war—an estimate which his "Memoirs of the War" were not able to shake. For some time a rumor gained currency that the monarchists (mostly former officers of the imperial army) intended to bring about a movement for elevating to the throne a son of the former Crown Prince under the temporary regency of General von Ludendorff. Thus, the general fails to rouse enthusiasm among the great masses of the German people, and he is without any appreciable number of followers. Owing to these facts, the German "national" parties, reactionaries, emanating from the old Conservatives and Pan-Germans (Alldeutschen), made use of the halo surrounding von Hindenburg's name for a coup in the interest of their parties.

In front of the Reichstag building, where the investigating committee meets, thousands of young people gathered—mostly students, officers in uniform—who cheered the general, sang patriotic songs, made monarchistic speeches, cheered the name of the former Emperor and lustily sang that monarchistic hymn, "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz!" (Hail to the Victor!) At the same time anti-Semitic manifestations were arranged and were directed principally against one member of the committee, Mr. Cohn, a leader of the Independent Socialist Party. Mr. Cohn is charged by the Right with having accepted considerable sums from Mr. Joffe, former Bolshevik Ambassador to Germany, with which to strengthen the revolutionary forces in Germany in November, 1918. The entire press with the exception of the organs of the Right severely condemned these manifestations, more especially because their investigators had also mobilized the German National Juvenile League, whose very youthful members, schoolboys, are justly considered to be politically "green." The directors of several schools had granted their pupils a day off in order to enable them to take part in the manifestations for von Hindenburg, and this fact aroused the most vehement bitterness.

The Schoolboy Strikes

The foundation of the German National Juvenile League dates further back. Shortly after the outbreak of the revolution the new Minister for Education, Konrad Haenisch, a Majority Socialist, decreed that, as everywhere else, "Councils" ("Räte"), which has not the same meaning as the Russian "Soviets" should be formed. The pupils of the higher classes, educated entirely in the spirit of the old Empire, strenuously objected to this "revolutionary" decree. But when Konrad Haenisch caused the pictures of the Emperor and other Hohenzollerns to be removed from the schoolrooms, open revolt broke out. In many German schools, the pupils insisted upon retaining these pictures, and when permission to do so was refused regular strikes were set on foot. The first schoolboy strike broke out in Stettin, a suburb of Berlin; the pupils there refused to sit in a room

together with a son of Karl Liebknecht, the former notorious Spartacist leader.

The Republican Flag

A jocular phrase made the rounds of the pupils concerning the meaning of the new colors of the German Republic: "Black is our future, red are the present times; gold is the past." This stubborn adherence to the schools to the monarchy is due in great part to the German schoolbooks, which laid stress upon German wars and the victories of German kings and marshals. But however that may be, the German National Juvenile League is undoubtedly being misused at every election for the purposes of propaganda and monarchist and anti-Semitic manifestations. In this connection, however, it must be mentioned that the Independent Socialist Party has likewise formed a juvenile party organization, called The Free Youth of Greater Berlin, which also set on foot, a few weeks ago, a schoolboy strike, this time of a genuinely revolutionary character. The pupils of the highest classes of the district schools demanded the right to take part in all decisions ("Mitbestimmungsrecht") concerning school punishments and the schedule for teaching.

The new Minister for Education is taking severe measures against the teachers who are aiding and abetting the pupils. A decree forbids every political activity within the school, and teachers acting against this decree are being dismissed. Thus, the director of a Berlin gymnasium (high school), who had given his pupils a day off for the von Hindenburg manifestation, was relieved of his post, while pupils taking part without permission in demonstrations are punished by being removed from the school.

Although these coercive measures will hardly have the effect of making good republicans of the pupils, it is to be hoped that at least the schoolrooms will in future be exempt from party politics, which are today sapping Germany's best strength.

QUESTION OF OIL CONTROL IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—An appeal was made for the elimination of waste in the use of oil and for a system of research which would tend to greater production of this valuable commodity, by Rear Admiral (retired) Philip Dumas, C. B., who read a paper on "The Conservation of Oil" at a meeting of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists.

The author explained that in round figures the annual output of coal from the whole world was some 1,250,000,000 tons, all of which was immediately available for fuel. In similarly round figures the annual output of crude oil was some 75,000,000 tons of which, at an optimistic figure 45,000,000 could be manufactured into oil fuel. At present in regard to oil there was waste all along the line; haphazard education, wasteful research, boring, production, storage, transport, retail sale, lack of concentrated chemical research into its constituents and, lastly, waste in its most economic use.

He did not in the least desire that oil should be controlled by government, he said. The less government interfered in all matters of commerce the better, he declared, adding that having been a government official himself he knew what he was talking about. There was ample room for a university for geological education alone, he continued, and the great companies should build and endow

one. Until a concentrated effort was made for oil production in the British Empire they would be subjected to the mortifying experience, as during last winter, of American experts coming to locate oil in England.

Admiral Dumas said he knew Germany and the Germans through and through, and that man for man the British were better than they were in geology, chemistry, and engineering—in just as great a degree as they had proved to be in fighting. Let them realize that fact and let them endow and employ young Englishmen—or as it was the case of an engine perhaps he had better say Scotsmen—to devise and develop this great want of the world.

BASIS OF CANADA'S FUTURE SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—Ernest H. Godfrey, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, in a paper before the Royal Statistical Society, on "Fifty years of Canadian Progress as illustrated by official statistics, 1867-1917," drew attention to the remarkable increase in the forestry reserves of the Dominion, due to the policy of the Dominion and provincial governments. From 1901 to 1918 the reserves had, he said, increased from 7,413,760 acres to 152,833,955 acres in addition to an estimated 20,000,000 acres of unalienated land in British Columbia.

Discussing the future, Mr. Godfrey said that to a large extent Canadian development must depend upon a constant influx of suitable immigrants, and of capital. It was probable that settlement in well organized communities in which women would take their natural part would relieve the isolation of prairie farming. The opening of the Panama Canal and the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway should provide important new outlets for Canadian products. It would be bold to attempt to foretell the future effect of aviation on national progress, but it was already evident, he remarked, that exploration and prospecting in lands inaccessible by rail would benefit immensely by this means of locomotion. There was practically unlimited field open to Canada in every direction, whether as regarded agriculture, forestry, fisheries, minerals, or manufactures.

KING PRAISES ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—At a reception by the president, Thomas Clarkson, of the Institution of Automobile Engineers at the Kensington Town Hall, Mr. Basil H. Joy, secretary of the institution, read the following telegram from King George: "The King has received with much pleasure the loyal assurances from the president, council, and members of the Institution of Automobile Engineers. His Majesty is fully aware of the valuable services rendered by the members of the institution during the great war both in the field and in the country, and the King trusts that every success will attend their efforts to promote the science and the practice of engineering in the development of every kind of mechanical locomotion for the benefit of the country."

GREEKS AND TURKS CLASH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

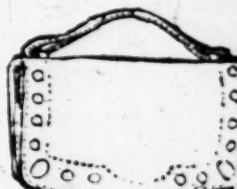
BEIRUT, Syria.—A dispatch from Smyrna states that the Turks have attacked the Greeks at Azisli and Odemisli, damaging the railway bridges. The Greeks have sustained slight losses.



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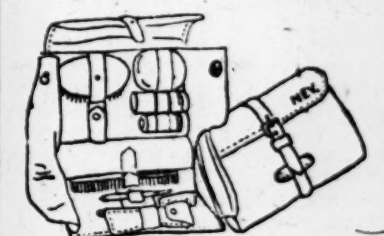
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RUSSIAN CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED AREA

General Denikin Said to Restore
Municipal and Zemstvo Coun-
cils, With Universal Suffrage,
Giving Democratic Self-Rule

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROSTOV-ON-DON, Russia.—In official documents, writes Ariadna Tyrkova, General Denikin is known as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of South Russia. This somewhat cumbersome title correctly defines the position of the Russian general and of the task imposed on him. He is, in the first instance, a military chief, and is the organizer of the army with which he is hoping to wrest the Kremlin from Russia's Soviet Government.

But at the same time, General Denikin is a ruler. He must rule over liberated Russia. He must restore the order, authority, and liberty which were trampled by the Bolsheviks. Municipal and zemstvo self-government was always deemed very important in Russia. Even the former centralistic imperial power could not govern so vast a country without these elective bodies. The functions of the local government organs extended to schools, roads, insurance work, organization of fire brigades, sanitary boards, as well as waterworks, local trams, and electricity. And, in some of the branches of local administration, Russia was ahead of western Europe.

All this work was shaken to its foundation by the revolution. In theory, the revolution proclaimed the most advanced formula, and the resolutions voted by revolutionary assemblies came very near to perfection. But when practically applied they had surprising effects; the result proving that the most advanced dogmas lead the people not forward, but backward, not to culture, but to times of savagery.

"Russian Dreamers Amazed"

So it was even when the semi-Socialistic Provisional Government was in power; Russian dreamers were amazed, then, at seeing their country reverting to the conditions it had been in during the eighteenth century. And when the power passed into the hands of the Soviets, with their pronounced Socialistic tendencies, the bewildered country, which was awaiting an era of earthly paradise, was plunged right into the darkness of the Middle Ages, with inquisition and all.

The Bolsheviks destroyed all vestige of government by franchise. They closed all the municipal and zemstvo councils, the latter being replaced by communistic Soviets and committees which ruled by the dictatorial power of the proletariat. Their government brought civic life to a standstill. The towns suffered the most. Even in such a big and rich city as Odessa the waterworks were stopped. The electric plant was shut down. It could not be imagined that such a big city could be so mournful, so desolate, and so dirty. Such is the condition of the towns when entered by the volunteer army.

Socialists Make Poor Showing

One of the fundamentals of General Denikin's rule is the introduction of democratic self-government. Therefore, in all localities that come under his sway, municipal and zemstvo councils are reestablished. A new electoral law has been elaborated in accordance with advanced democratic ideas, and should surely satisfy those ill-disposed critics who accuse General Denikin of not being sufficiently democratic in his tendencies. It is constantly being stated that the democracy, i. e., the great mass of the people, are insisting on having universal suffrage. In the territories occupied by General Denikin universal suffrage abolished by the Soviet authorities, is being reestablished. Elections have already taken place in many towns. But the results are quite other than those expected by the theoretical advocates of democracy.

In the first place, it appears that nearly everywhere the Left parties have lost all their attraction for the masses. Two years ago, in the time of the provisional government, the Social Revolutionary Party carried the day at the elections; they had everywhere the largest vote. Now hardly anything is to be heard of this party. In some of the towns its adherents come to the ballot box in groups of two or three persons, whose votes are swamped by those of other parties. In view of this fact various Socialistic parties (the Social Revolutionaries, the Social Democrats, Mensheviks, Bolsheviks, and others) do not put forward separate lists of candidates, but try to form blocs in order to secure the election of some at least of their party. But in general the results of the elections are not favorable to the Socialistic parties.

Moderate Elements in Control

The position of the party standing next to the latter, the so-called Cadets, composed for the most part of radicals, is not much better. This party has polled only about one-third of the votes it secured two years ago. There are, it is true, some exceptions—Sebastopol, for example. In another Crimean town, at Simferopol, the Cadet Party gained the upper hand. But the final accounts show that in the great majority of cases the victory at the poll was secured by the so-called bloc of houseowners, that is to say, of the moderate elements, standing close to the right wing.

It is the irony of fate that the Socialistic parties, which, with the Cadets, were always the most staunch supporters of universal suffrage, were the first to suffer after the introduction of this electoral system. But, yet more significant is the fact that persons holding the franchise do not care in

the least about universal suffrage and do not take part in the voting. At Novorossiysk, for instance, out of 14,000 persons having the vote, only 900 actually voted. At Vladikavkas only 2600 persons out of 16,000 appeared at the ballot box. On the average, the proportion of persons who made use of their votes was not more than 10 or 15 per cent of the number of persons holding the franchise.

And yet how noisily and persistently both in Russia and abroad was the demand made that Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin should remain faithful to the latest political theory of universal suffrage!

AIR BOARD URGED FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—A resolution drafted by the Regina branch of the Air Service Association has been endorsed by the branches at Saskatoon, Kamask, and North Battleford, all in this Province.

It urges on the Dominion and provincial governments that the Air Service Association of Saskatchewan be recognized as the official agency for supplying personal and general reference for all aeronautical enterprises in the Province; that a provincial air board be appointed out of the members of the association, to work under the supervision of the Dominion Air Board in directing aeronautics in the Province, and approving of what personnel shall be qualified to continue in or commence an aeronautical occupation; that a government school of aeronautics be established in Saskatchewan open to those of whom the Air Service Association approves; that the Dominion Government supply machines and equipment and engage in aviation in Saskatchewan, for the purpose of co-operating with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, formerly the Northwest Mounted Police, the customs department and militia units in Saskatchewan.

It is also desired that the Air Service Association supply the personnel through the recommendation of the Provincial Air Board, subject to approval by the Dominion Air Board. Another resolution urges the Dominion Government to promote a transcontinental Canadian air race next year.

EGG HOARDING IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The man in the street if asked to name a thing most likely to be hoarded against possible higher prices would be quite likely to select eggs, yet the Department of Agriculture in Ireland has found it necessary to send inspectors throughout the country to stamp out this practice. The offenders are the owners of the hens and the small country shopkeepers, who collect the eggs and forward them to the shippers, the result being that large numbers are lost and also reach the British consumers in such a stale condition that a prejudice is arising against the "Irish" egg. It is estimated that the loss amounts to £2400 a week.

BEIRUT PRESS COUNSELED

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Beirut

BEIRUT, Syria.—Colonel Meiger, French Administrator-in-Chief, recently summoned all the proprietors of newspapers in the town to meet him and spoke in particular about the duty of the press toward the country under present circumstances. He counseled calmness and the avoidance of publishing anything which would prejudice the interests of the Allies, or which might foment public disturbances.

CLASSES IN BRITAIN MUST COOPERATE

Lord Robert Cecil, Though Not
Prepared to Acquit Them of
Self-Seeking, Says Workmen
Should Be Treated as Partners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"If Europe is to be set upon its legs again, as we all necessarily and devoutly hope it will," said Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at a dinner of the United Club at the Trocadero Restaurant recently, "it cannot be done if all the nations of the world pursue their own immediate interests and nothing else. National selfishness, I am convinced, is the greatest obstacle to European peace."

He did not agree with the chairman (Sir Park Goff), that they had made peace too early. The condition of Europe at the present time was so serious that he was rather inclined to think that a few more weeks of war would have made recovery impossible. He did not know that he regarded recovery as an absolute certainty even now, but he was quite sure of this—that they had approached a very near margin of safety.

Sole Cause of Labor Troubles

If national selfishness was the great danger abroad, he continued, he thought class selfishness was the great danger at home. He did not say that class selfishness was the sole cause of the industrial difficulties in which they found themselves. In his judgment by far the most potent immediate cause of unrest was high prices. He had not a pocket remedy for high prices. He did not believe in the popular view that it was all profiteering. High prices were a world phenomenon and to ask him to believe that there was a general conspiracy to profiteer on the part of suppliers of all the essential commodities was to ask him to believe something which seemed to him incredible.

He did not believe that high prices, for the main part, were caused by profiteering. He believed himself that the cause was an economic one, that it was partly due to want of output, restriction of supply, and partly to the very difficult and, he admitted, rather unintelligible subject, the expansion of the currency. Whatever the cause, undoubtedly high prices were a very serious element in the industrial situation. He did not think, however, it was more than a passing element. Sooner or later prices would adjust themselves.

Faults on Both Sides

Continuing, Lord Robert said the root cause, in his judgment, of the industrial difficulties in Great Britain, was class selfishness. It was not only one class; he thought there were faults on both sides. Certainly he was not prepared to acquit the wage-earners of class selfishness. He did not wish to underrate the services they had rendered the country in the war. They had done their bit, like every other class of the community, but they had not done any more. But there was this difference—that they laid it down as a fundamental that they should not suffer by any changes in the economic situation brought about by the war. He was not prepared to say that the wage-earners were the only people guilty of class selfishness. With many exceptions the employers were guilty of class selfishness as well. He did not feel that they fully recognized and admitted that the nation had arrived at a period in its industrial history when it must be prepared for

very great changes in the industrial organization.

He thought they had got to recognize that the workman, apart from his wages and conditions of labor, had a very direct interest in the management of the concern in which he worked. The workman was not a mere machine, and they could not treat him as such. In point of fact, his interest in the prosperity of the undertaking was as great as that of the employer. The workman was doubly interested and he thought that must be recognized.

Workmen Should Share in Profits

Workmen, Lord Robert maintained, should be treated as partners. They had, in the first place, to make the machinery for adjusting the conditions of work, wages, hours, and things of that kind. They would have to have committees on which the employers and the workers were equally represented to discuss and consider all such conditions. In addition to that, they would have to give the representatives of the wage-earners some voice in the general management of the concern. Personally he went further: he thought they must give them also a share in the profits of the concern. He believed that was the only real way to settle the demands for the rises in wages.

They must set before themselves the ideal of partnership, which seemed to him to be the sound ideal, and he believed that in that way they would not only greatly increase the content of the workmen, but they would implant in them the sense of the responsibility for the success of the undertaking, and they would have an entirely different sentiment in industry. He was not certain that partnership would mean the solution of industrial troubles, but he went so far as to say that if that were not the solution, then he did not see that there was any solution in sight.

GREAT REDUCTION IN WOMEN'S CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The War Office states that the strength of the Queen Mary's army auxiliary corps, which was 40,850 at the date of the armistice, has been reduced by more than 33,000. During September and October, 11,234 officials and other ranks were discharged. For the first few months after the armistice all members of the corps whose pre-war occupation was of national importance were immediately released to return to their former situations, and later, as soldier recruits became available for replacement, all who could show that they had secured suitable work were also set free, together with those who applied for discharge on compassionate grounds. In September last, when more soldier recruits became available for replacements overseas, general demobilization of the corps in France was ordered, and since then drafts have been sent to the United Kingdom for dispersal at the rate of some 200 a day. Instructions have been issued at the same time to disperse with the corps in the home commands by December 31 next.

COUNCIL FIXES MINIMUM WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Bermondsey Borough Council has approved a motion in favor of £4 being the minimum weekly wage paid to all workers, both men and women. The Council also decided by 49 votes to 3 that, having appointed an industrial Mayor, Alderman Bustin, a sum of £300 be paid to him as remuneration for loss of time and out of pocket expense during his year of office.

SURVEY MADE OF FRENCH FINANCES

Mr. Klotz, Minister of Finance,
in Pre-Election Speech Shows
Taxes Which Are Double Pre-
War Rate Must Be Raised

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—A short time ago, Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance for France, was entertained at a luncheon in Paris by the Association of the Economic and Financial Press, at which Edmond Thery, director of the European Economist, presided. After being introduced, Mr. Klotz said in part:

"Give me a good policy and I will give you good finances," said one of my predecessors, Baron Louis, to his colleagues in the government, a few days after the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne. It is to you, it is to the country that I speak of the elections consultation, and I declare in my turn: Make a good selection, and an honest man, no matter who he may be, will make good finances; if you make bad selections, even the genius of a Colbert would not suffice."

Mr. Klotz declared that France's effort to secure victory had never been either hindered or retarded by want of resources. France came out of the war with its exchange almost at par. But the period which began with the armistice was no less hard than the one which preceded the 11th of November, 1918. He affirmed that the task of reconstructing again a vast region was added to that of liquidating the expenses of the war. This problem was analogous to the one which new countries have to solve. No one of these in the past, neither Russia nor America, had been able to assure its development without the aid of foreign capital. The reconstruction of the French devastated regions demanded no less imperatively the collaboration of international credit, and already France had spent on this work 10,000,000,000 francs.

France's Credit Good

Mr. Klotz gave some figures which he thought proved the solvability of France. He said that the external debt amounted to only 30,000,000,000 francs, 27,000,000,000 francs of which were owing to the British and American treasuries. To balance this sum, France, as far as its external credi-

tors were concerned, had loaned more than 12,000,000,000 francs to its allies during the war; besides, it could show more than 40,000,000,000 francs of foreign securities subscribed before 1914, and finally an indemnity which had been solemnly acknowledged by Germany in a treaty signed by all the nations of the Entente.

Mr. Klotz declared that if the finance of France had bent under this abnormal effort, if after the war the value of the franc had fallen in an excessive and regrettable manner, this anomaly was explained by the exceptional circumstances through which France was passing. It would be absurd to look upon this fact as indicating the real situation of the country, or even to see in it anything more than a purely transient phenomenon.

Taxes had been already almost doubled; they would bring in more than 10,000,000,000 francs this year, before the war they amounted to less than 5,000,000,000 francs. It would be still necessary to increase them 50 per cent so as to balance the ordinary budget. The surplus value of the indirect taxes due, as well as monopolies, increased every month; during the last quarter they reached 450,000,000 francs. During the month of October, continued Mr. Klotz, there was a surplus value on every line of more than 264,000,000 francs for this month alone, thus bringing the surplus values already acquired to a total of more than 1,000,000,000 francs.

New Loan Contemplated

The soil was clearing off the mortgages, besides the proletariat was largely acquiring property, farmers and husbandmen were becoming the owners of the fields which they formerly cultivated for others; the land was passing into the hands of those who tilled it. These were facts of the greatest importance. Mr. Klotz then spoke of the approaching loan which he considered would be the initial task of the new Legislature, and would result in consolidating the floating debt, reducing the circulation of notes and partially reimbursing the Bank of France.

Mr. Klotz pointed out that it would have been useless to claim more from Germany as no more could be paid. It would be the task of France, of its government, of its allies, of the League of Nations—the financial section of which would soon be instituted—to keep a good watch over the "Rhine gold." But could any gold have sufficed to pay for the reparations provided for in the Treaty? All the gold in the world would only have produced about one-quarter of what was due to France. But goods were worth their weight in gold.

FORESTRY PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

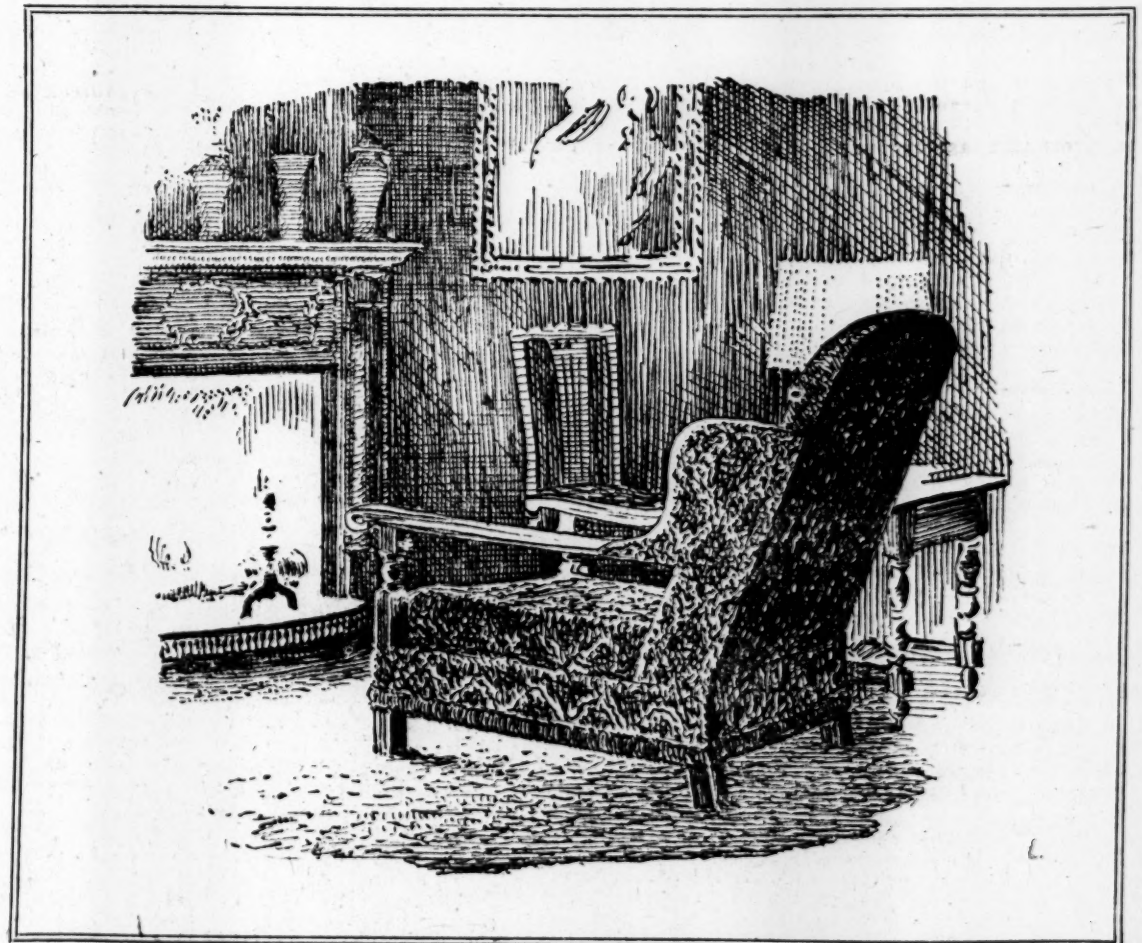
LONDON, England.—The Earl of Selborne had accepted the vice-presidency of the Royal English Arboricultural Society. Major G. L. Courthope announced, when presiding at the quarterly meeting of the council of the society, held at 16 Bedford Square, London, Proceeding, Major Courthope said he thought that on the whole the society might feel satisfied with the personnel of the forest authority. He was glad to say that the spirit which the members of the authority were displaying was very friendly to the society and to private enterprise in general. He hoped that feeling would be continued, and that the results would be good. He understood that the authority was prepared almost immediately to make an announcement as to the various forms of assistance to private enterprise which it was prepared, with the approval of the treasury, to give.

Mr. Leslie Wood said he thought the various bodies interested might send a scheme for the government to criticize rather than wait for the government to get one out, cut and dried. The subject had been discussed by the forestry committee of the Land Agents Society, and he had prepared such a scheme which, he thought, might be brought to the notice of the English Forestry Association and the Surveyors Institution.

Mr. Duchesne announced that the British Empire Timber Exhibition would be held in London in 1920. It was being promoted by the overseas department of the Board of Trade, and would probably be held early in July, at the Holland Park Skating Rink. The object was to encourage the use of timber grown within the empire rather than supplies from the Baltic or other countries.

The president said he thought an effort should be made on behalf of the home-grown timber trade to see that it was well represented at the Empire Timber Exhibition, at least as well represented as India, Canada, Australia, and other dominions. The question of a contribution to the expenses arose because the treasury had decided, and he could not help thinking that in the present state of the national finances they were right, that a grant could not be made by the British Treasury toward the cost of the exhibition. He understood that the Scottish societies had promised a minimum contribution of £300.

The council decided to make a donation of £100 toward the expenses of the exhibition.



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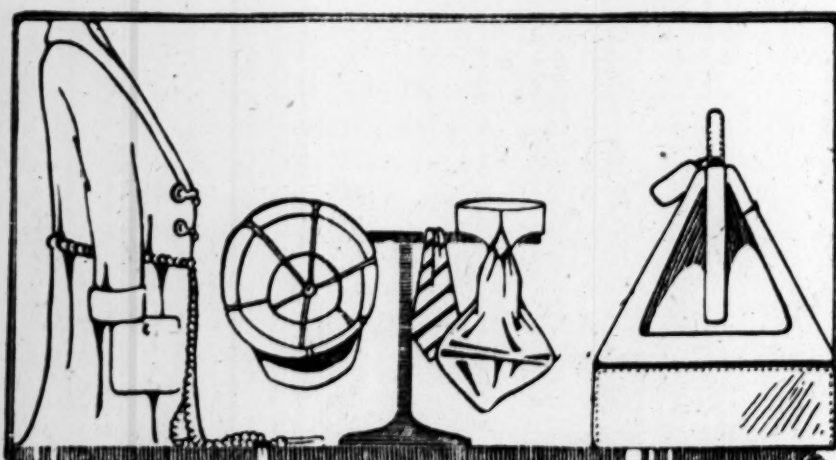
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MEETING INDIAN FRONTIER PROBLEM

Government of India Has Been Forced to Consider Adoption of Punitive Measures Against the Wazir and Mahsud Tribes

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Though peace has been concluded with the Afghans, things are by no means tranquil on all parts of the frontier. The Wazirs and Mahsuds continue so aggressively hostile as to have forced the Government of India to consider the adoption of punitive measures.

The procedure to be adopted will be as follows: Their representatives will be summoned to appear and will be informed of the terms, which it is proposed to impose on them. Should they refuse to come in to hear the terms, or reject them when announced, they will, after being given time to remove their women and children to places of safety, be subjected to a period of intensive bombing from the air. This will be followed by punitive measures, in the first place against those sections of the tribes which have been most deeply implicated in the recent outrages. The operations will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., and the troops employed will consist of about six infantry brigades, including lines of communication troops, with necessary complements of artillery, cavalry, engineers, and other units.

Afghan Troops Withdrawn

North of Kurram all is quiet. The Afghans, who recently returned from Kabul, are convinced that the amir has deserted them and does not intend to help them in settling with the government. The last of the Afghan regular troops have been withdrawn from the Dacca front, their place being taken by irregulars. A similar withdrawal on the Peiwar front continues. In Waziristan and Derajat raids are still taking place. A petition for peace has been sent in by a small section of the Mahsuds. The other sections are awaiting the return of their maliks from Kabul before deciding on their settlement policy.

Not long since an escort of three companies and one section mountain guns returning to Manzal from Girni engaged a mixed Wazir-Mahsud gang about 250 strong, who attempted to outflank them. The enemy was attacked by one company from each of the two twenty-ninth punjabs and two second gurkhas and driven off with heavy loss, their casualties being estimated at 50. The same day the Tochil convoy was attacked by 300 tribesmen, but it reached Idak safely. The enemy, whose losses are not yet known, retired south. Casualties on the British side in both actions were small.

The news that the Government of India has decided to take up a firm attitude toward the Wazirs and Mahsuds comes as a relief, rather than a surprise. It is well known that the Wazir was in something more than passive sympathy with the Afghans during the investment of Thal. It was in consequence of the action of the Waziristan Rifles in crossing to the side of the enemy that the British posts of Datta Khel and Wana had to be abandoned. These stations, as British outposts of long standing, had accumulated a strong British tradition. Nor was this the sole hostile achievement of the Wazirs. They looted armories, burned blockhouses, and forced their way through the valley to within a short distance of Bannu.

Contempt for British Raj

Why no guarantee as to their future behavior was demanded of the Wazirs at the Peace Conference at Rawal Pindi is a mystery. Peace was concluded with the Afghans and Dacca was restored to them, but nothing was said as to the restoration to the British of certain British posts occupied by the Wazirs. Thus, the Wazirs continue to look raid, and otherwise demonstrate their contempt for the supposed feebleness of the British raj. They are untiring in their minor hostilities. The roads are blocked with huge rocks, hurled downward through the mountain passes. Pickets are scuppered, labor corps ambushed, and draft animals stolen. The outskirts of peaceful settlements, for years recognized as under the Administration of the Government of India, become the scenes of sniping and murder. What is still more serious, the hostile achievements of the Wazirs and Mahsuds are closely watched and imitated by the tribes all along the frontier line. In brief, it would seem to be high time for military intervention.

The ultimatum to be presented to the Wazir is of unusual moderation. If it is met by a negative reply, it is reasonable to presume that the Government of India will proceed to decisive action. In that, it may count on public support. It is certain that no one will dream of accusing the Government of India of unnecessary militarism. If a resort to arms becomes unavoidable, it is hoped that it will at once assemble a sufficient military strength, and having assembled it, act decisively and immediately. Such action should convince any Afghan optimists who may contemplate future aggressions toward the peace of India, that such dreams are profitless and even dangerous.

WIDE INTEREST IN EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and several federal Cabinet ministers, the Hon. Dr. Cody, former Minister of Education in Ontario, recently addressed a combined meeting of the men and women's Canadian clubs of Ottawa. Dr. Cody said that the people of the world had never been so much interested in education as at

the present moment, and pointed to Great Britain and the United States, where advanced education legislation was being put into force. Four classes of people, declared Dr. Cody, were interested in education: professors and parents, all those who were interested in the government of the country, all those interested in moral reform, and, lastly, those pursuing their own education. Germany was used as another illustration of what could be done through education. In this country before the war, the speaker said, the spread of German industry was the result of education. Dr. Cody spoke strongly of the uses of the public library in directing education and also of the advantages of university extension lectures. On the question of teachers, Dr. Cody said that they should be relieved from financial worries by being paid adequate salaries.

APPOINTMENTS ARE LIMITED TO BRITISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The first bill to complete its course at the present session of the Saskatchewan Legislature is one to restrict the issuing of commissions for taking oaths to British subjects by birth or naturalization. The bill also makes such appointments permanent instead of as at present for two-year terms. During the debate, the Premier, the Hon. W. Martin, said that it was the intention of the government to eventually widen the scope of the bill by extending it to all appointments such as justices of the peace, notaries public, registrars, but that to do so at once, would prove inconvenient and not in the best interests of administration. The policy of confining future appointments of the government and civil service to British subjects, however, would be followed, he said.

A bill providing for making it optional with the cities to adopt proportional representation in the election of municipal representatives has passed all the debatable stages and is the course of a short time will become a law. No particular system of proportional representation is specified, the minister in charge of the bill saying that Switzerland, New Zealand, and Belgium all had adopted proportional representation in one form or another. He hoped that several forms would be tried by the cities of the Province, so that the new system would be given a thorough test.

BRIQUETTE PLANT FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to the latest reports, the Lignite Utilization Board of the Research Council of Canada will shortly have in operation a briquette plant near Estevan, Saskatchewan. The plant is expected to turn out in the neighborhood of 30,000 tons of briquettes per annum. The price, it is believed, will be about \$9.40 a ton and it is hoped that the new industry will greatly help to solve the fuel situation in Canada, at least in western Canada. The Research Council of Canada is about to start on the work of the standardization of the coal of western Canada with the view to the better varieties of soft coal replacing wholly that which is being imported from Ohio and Pennsylvania into the western provinces. The council has also recommended to the Dominion Government a thorough survey of the oil shales of Canada.

PROTEST OF 'SONS OF ENGLAND'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan.—Strong protest has been made by the Sons of England Lodge here, over the report that the provincial government intends to allow the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan to draft a model temperance bill. The resolution states that the people of the province elected certain members to legislate and that the government has no right to delegate the powers of the assembly to an outside body. Exception was also taken in another resolution of the Sons of England to allowing a committee of ministers of the various denominations to draft a course of religious instruction for the public schools. There is not much likelihood, however, of this protest being necessary, because the ministerial committee, although appointed over a year or more ago, has not yet succeeded in agreeing on what the course should comprise, owing to denominational differences of opinion.

Good Sense in Shoes



The Coward Shoe

GLASGOW'S SHOW OF KEY INDUSTRIES

Exhibition Deals With Industries Many of Which Britain Had Neglected Before the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—It is but a short time since the housing and health exhibition was closed in Glasgow, and now in the same commodious building where it was held, the Kelvin Hall, there was opened another exhibition certain to prove of exceptional value to all interested in the existence and development of those industries many of which were neglected by Britain before the war but which she was forced to cultivate when her supplies were cut off. Lord Provost Stewart presided at the opening function and introduced Sir Charles Parsons, the well-known inventor of the steam turbine which has revolutionized the propulsion of vessels.

Sir Charles, in declaring the exhibition open, pointed out that the advantages to be gained from an exhibition of that kind were threefold. It enabled the public, he said, to realize that the times were changing rapidly, and that it was becoming increasingly essential to adopt more exact methods, if the manufactures of the country were to be maintained in continued prosperity. It also enabled the public to appreciate the importance of the new industries recently started, and of the old industries that had been revived under the stress of war conditions. And lastly, it was a very effective means of affording useful information, and must prove to be a powerful incentive to emulation, to the evolution of new ideas, and to the making of improvements on the present methods of manufacture.

Range of Modern Thought

He alluded to the phenomenal advance in natural science and in manufacture during the last 100 years, and said how increasingly difficult it had become to keep in touch with so great a range of subjects as modern thought had evolved. It was, he insisted, necessary for the worker to have some general knowledge of industries other than his own special line in order to maintain cooperation and mutual support. An exhibition like the present one, Sir Charles added, supplied both these needs in a form which could be readily assimilated.

The exhibits were arranged under 12 sections, among which were included: agriculture, embracing foodstuffs and food production; aircraft; chemistry—organic products, inorganic products, laboratory ware, and apparatus; education on its more technical side; electrical appliances, including instruments, wireless apparatus, and magnetos; engineering, showing prime motors, traction motors, mechanical devices, and models; fuels—solid, liquid, and gaseous; metallurgy, ferrous products, non-ferrous products, furnaces and plant; physics—mechanics, optics, heat, illumination, photography, and sound; textiles, new productions of interest.

A visitor to the exhibition could not but be struck by the extraordinary range of the exhibits. The engineering side was chiefly in evidence, as was to be expected in an industrial center like Glasgow, and bore witness to the great advance made through force of circumstances during the war. In the case of aviation, for example, this was extremely notable, and the day seems not far distant when the airship will be as reliable for travel as the modern Atlantic vessel.

Great changes have also come over the metallurgical aspect. Alloys have been manufactured of high tensile strength and ductility, and non-corrosive to moist air; and these are displacing, for not a few purposes, both steel and wrought iron.

Exhibition an Education

Then there are the chemicals associated with the dyeing industry, which are adaptable for purposes other than those of peace. The exhibition as a whole illustrated how numerous were the industries which must be carried on for the security and prosperity of the country. Writing on these "Key Industries" in the catalog of the exhibition, Mr. H. J. MacKinder M. P., says, "It is of vital importance that the essential key industries should be firmly established in this country so that they may

freely feed the numerous other industries dependent upon them."

Even a casual look around an exhibition of this sort is an education to the man with eyes to see. It appeals especially to the mechanic and the engineer; but it is not fail to be both interesting and instructive to every one who is alive to the position Great Britain occupies as a manufacturing country. Many of the exhibits displayed highly inventive talent, and many showed this talent combined with no mean order of skill. And, throughout, the impression was one of substantiality. The workmanship was genuine; the article what it appeared to be.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of such exhibitions as this. The corporation committee of the city of Glasgow has certainly shown much foresight in promoting them; and there can be no question as to the reward.

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NEED OF MOVING SHOPS TO SUBURBS

More General Exodus of Industrial Plants from Congested Areas Said to Be Necessary to Solution of Many Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A more general movement of the thousands of industrial plants in the congested areas of the larger cities of the United States, into the suburbs or the smaller cities and towns, must take place if the various industrial, social, economic and citizenship problems are to be satisfactorily worked out, say city planners who are authorities on these important questions. Only such industries, they say, as in their very nature compel metropolitan location should be permitted to remain.

BUILDING ACTIVE IN MAINE TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Maine.—The town of Sanford is enjoying the greatest building boom in its history. The Sanford Mills Corporation is just completing several new mills, which will mean that employment will be given to a far greater number of hands. The Goodall Worsted Company will soon be at work erecting several new mills.

Work is going along rapidly on the 50 new homes being erected by the mill companies on Lebanon Street, and these will be completed in a short time. In the spring, work will commence on the new hotel to be erected by the mill companies.

Not a single tenement, room or store can be found in Sanford today, and it is stated that, as soon as the 50 new houses are completed, work will commence on 50 more. More than 200 persons are said to be planning to build homes in the spring. The recent announcement of a 12½ per cent increase in wages and the amount of building that is going on give rise to the opinion that Sanford will have the most prosperous winter in the history of the town.

MISBRANDING OF TOYS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Efforts to prevent German toys from being sold under French or other labels will be made by the tariff committee of the toy manufacturers of the United States of America. They have no wish to interfere with German trade, but want buyers to know the origin of all toys. Investigations reveal articles with French markings stamped over "Made in Bavaria" labels. Some of the toys come from Rotterdam, where they were stored during the war. Most of those now on sale are American, and a few are Japanese. Before the war about 44 per cent were German.

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The more desirable home life that can be realized by workers when out and away from the crowded city and the consequent relief from congestion by the city, are held by these men as fundamental essentials to public welfare. Because large concerns that have made changes of this kind in the last decade or two have accomplished much and because other firms have made similar moves within the last few months, city planners feel more justified than ever in stressing the subject.

The points brought out are in part as follows:

A contented and loyal citizenship must take precedence over every other consideration. As self-powerful as governments have become, they have all been made to learn that all issues must turn upon the good of the people; as might as some industries have waxed, they are at least beginning to see that labor has a full right to live decently, in comfort, and, as President Wilson said in his last message to Congress, "amidst surroundings that develop and do not retard his own well-being."

Subject to Turnovers

At its best, labor in the city is subject to large regular and irregular turnovers. Workers easily shift from one factory door to another. So many of the workers give so much thought and energy to social amusement that they cannot give their best to their work; and so many are possessed with the weight of a dull and struggling existence and the fear of poverty, that their heart is not in their work. It is therefore vitally important that something be done, and it is quite generally recognized that it is up to the employer, that it is practically impossible for the employee to do it for himself.

In some countries, it is understood that citizens have taken steps to help the workman to better surroundings, but in the United States, employers,

for the most part, have effected whatever changes have been made. In some instances, what at first thought might be considered as too ideal for realization—people have taken the sordid for granted for so long—has been brought into the concrete; beautiful communities have been laid out by city planners and construction wrought by industries in cooperation with the employees; residential districts, artistically plotted, with gardens and parks aplenty; public utilities, schools, libraries, churches, and stores all thoughtfully arranged; factories, with their noise and smoke on the opposite side from which the prevailing winds come, perhaps behind a hill. As a result the employees reflect the wholesomeness of it all; many own their homes, raise their own fresh vegetables, and so, in a slight degree at least, help the cause of food production. Their family life is lifted up, and a pride and responsibility in citizenship is in evidence. In the factory, the employers find a more stable body of workmen, who take more of an interest in the business, breathe an enlarged family atmosphere, and have little or no time nor desire for radicalism.

Many Benefits Shown

Opportunity to walk to and from work, perhaps to go home for the noon meal, with the attendant saving of car fare, means much to the worker. And to be close to nature is especially beneficial. When one spends his whole time in the city, he cannot appreciate an apple tree—many consider that the good derived from meditation upon the production of an apple far exceeds the good derived merely from plans for its consumption.

In going out into the suburbs and smaller cities and towns, factories have found cheap land, sometimes even, boards of trade have seen to it that the industry be relieved from land taxation for a period of years, as an inducement; always the taxes are cheaper than in the city; adjacent lots are to be had for future expansion of the business; spurs of railroad track for freight can usually be built to the very doors of the factory; and generally labor is cheaper on account of lower costs of living.

Of course the recreational and educational facilities must be good in such communities in order that the people may be contented and not drawn back to the city, or, if the big city is near, that the transportation facilities allow a quick and cheap run into it.

NO CONSPIRACY IN MILK FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The extraordinary grand jury handed up a presentment to Justice Bartow S. Weeks of the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissing the charge of conspiracy to increase the price of milk, filed against milk distributors in New York City.

CANADIANS BUY AMERICAN MONEY

Retail Stores Advertise Allowance of 7 Per Cent on It and Car Conductors Reap Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan.—Buyers in Windsor, Ontario, across the Detroit River from this city, of American money, are making high profits, according to a leading Windsor banker, who declares that 95 per cent of the approximately \$250,000 that monthly goes to Windsor from here is bought at a premium.

A sign displayed in a Windsor store window this week reads: "American money bought here; highest prices paid," the dealer's price being 7 per cent. Chartered backs less than a block away were taking all offerings at 8 per cent, it was stated. Retail stores advertise in the newspapers that they allow 7 per cent on American currency, while street car conductors are making handsome profits.

Canadian holders of United States Liberty Bonds quoted below par are declared to be selling their bonds in Detroit for American money, which they resell in Windsor at a profit, to make up their losses. In Detroit there is a 10 per cent discount on Canadian money and at many places it is refused entirely.

Argentine Peso Most Valuable Unit

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—As a result of recent movements in international exchange, the Argentine gold peso has become the most valuable unit of currency in the world, now being quoted for telegraphic transfers at a premium above even that quoted for the Spanish peseta, according to foreign exchange authorities. Since the end of the war, Argentina has been a heavy exporter, which has resulted in most nations, including the United States, becoming its debtors. The United States dollar, which is at a premium in European countries, is quoted at a discount here.

LEASING OF NEW YORK PIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the Luckenbach Steamship Company is an American concern, is the reason given by Mayor John F. Hylan for the leasing to that company of the Thirty-Third Street Pier in Brooklyn, after it had been put up for public letting and other companies made larger bids than the lessee. The Mayor said that the company was paying the regular rental rate, and that it also had only a permit which could be revoked on short order. When the Peace Treaty was signed, the pier would revert to its original lessees, he said. The Mayor added that he had directed the commissioner of docks to give American shipping interests first preference in such instances.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

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Extraordinary Value

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A Sale of Women's Tailored Suits

of the finer order, many of them handsomely

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A Number of Afternoon & Evening Gowns

many of them Paris creations and all of them extremely handsome, are now offered

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Salon of the Special Costumes Department, (Third Floor)

A Department for Economical Purchasing

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The merchandise offered in this section is of excellent quality and in every way most desirable. The selections include Smart Clothing, Shoes and Accessories for Men, Women and the Younger Set; Linens, Blankets, Bed Furnishings, Leather Goods, Fancy Articles, Etc.

JAPAN'S BARRACKS
OF STONE IN CHINA

Indications of No Early Departure From Shantung — Christians Are Persecuted, It Is Charged, and Boundary Moved

Proceeding parts of this article on Japan's policy in China appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on December 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The fifth section of the article describing conditions in Shantung as seen by a citizen of the United States, a resident of that Province, begins with the statement that the Japanese Government realizes that national success can only come through destruction of Christianity in the lands and provinces which it covets.

"Hence," he continues, "the vindictiveness and endless petty persecution on the part of the Japanese officials in Shantung, no less than in Korea, with the hope of discouraging and ultimately breaking the spirit of the Chinese Christians in Shantung."

"The writer knows one village in the mountains, outside the Japanese territory, almost every member of which is a Christian. On this village constant blows of persecution have fallen. Its members have been forced to do much night watching, in winter and unarmed, against Japanese robbers—merely as a display of power on the part of the petty Japanese officials. Further, fines have been imposed on this village until its inhabitants have been forced to borrow from fellow Chinese peasants more than 5000 Mexican dollars, after first exhausting their own resources. This village has produced numerous elders and deacons and teachers, male and female, as well as one minister, for the Christian church.

Christians Locked Up

"The Christian schools in the midst of these peasants, opened by the American Presbyterian Mission, are continually entered by Japanese officials and threatened and cursed as being of the same ilk as the notorious 'Black Societies' of China, organizations of desperadoes and robbers. The Christians dare write no letters, for these are opened, and, no matter how innocent the matter therein contained, it is always turned into an occasion for accusation, fines, and physical punishment and terrorization. The Christians are constantly being told how bad are the United States missionaries, and that, if they must be Christians, there are Japanese Christian leaders in Tsingtao to direct their activities."

"All over the Province Christians near the railroad or traveling on it are searched for Bibles and for Christian tracts, the contents of which are falsely twisted in meaning, to the condemnation of the bearers. Numerous recent instances have occurred of Chinese Christians and evangelists being seized and locked up in the barracks of the Japanese soldiers at a railway station for three days at a time in a dark room, with scarcely any food and water, under the impression of their persecutors that this sort of treatment will convince the Chinese that it is dangerous to them to be in any way associated with the hated United States missionaries.

Boundary Line Marks Moved

"The writer has traced the whole length of the boundary line between China and Germany, as forced by the latter upon the former. Much of the boundary follows the natural dividing line of a river. In the mountains the writer has seen the original boundary line as set by the German and Chinese Boundary Commission. He has also seen the boundary stones as they have been surreptitiously set over considerably farther into Chinese territory by the Japanese officials, and has learned the story from the peasants in the nearby villages as to the trick which the Japanese used as the occasion by which they thus officially stole more Chinese territory.

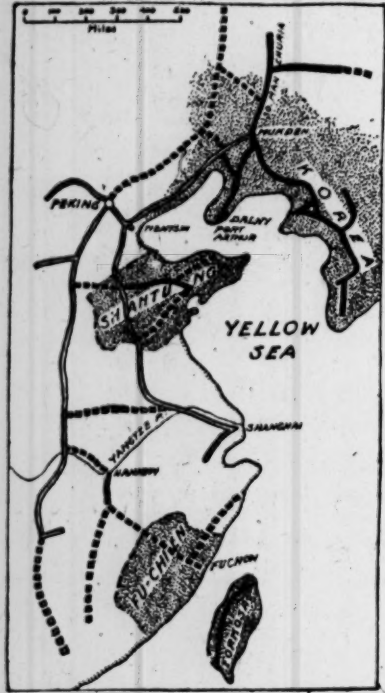
Newspapers Established

"The Japanese Government has, through its propaganda slush fund, established papers in the vernacular in every leading city of China, and one daily in the English language in Peking. Incidentally it sought for months for a British or United States representative for the last named, but no self-respecting English-speaker could be found, despite the bait of a fat salary offered, so that this publication has as editor an unnamed Japanese, proficient in English. This, as well as all the other publications, rings the changes on the peril of Americanism to China, warning the Chinese to beware of the insidious purposes of the people of the United States, particularly of the missionaries. This tissue of lies in every variety of form is daily reiterated for its effect upon the Chinese public. "The missionaries are even brazenly

accused of using their compounds to store opium and to dispense it! They are accused of urging war against the Japanese Government; are also accused of exhorting the Chinese to assassinate Japanese officials, promising to furnish arms and ammunition, besides promising a monetary reward for the murder of the Japanese officials, and immunity from punishment for such crimes.

Vindictive Tactics

"But the most vindictive and scurrilous tactics are those used against the United States mission schools, particularly the Shantung Christian University, located in Tsinanfu. Incidentally, cases are known in which supposed Japanese peddlers, really Japanese spies, in Shantung have helped on German propaganda by put-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's strangle-hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles Treaty be allowed to stand.

ting up great flaming posters—the writer has seen them—even in United States mission schools in country villages, which flaunted the triumphs and irresistibility of the Kaiser and his military machine.

"The other great line of activity of the Japanese dailies, particularly in Shantung, is to play up lying anti-foreign arguments in order to inflame the Chinese with race hatred against the people of the United States. These papers and dailies continually intimate and boldly state that China's salvation consists in her uniting with Japan, putting her resources at the command of the puissant island nation so that Japan, taking China under her wing, can enable China to withstand the insidious onslaughts of Americanism; and many humble Chinese, who do not understand the cunning drive that is being carried on by Japan against their independence, believe this insidious 'walk into my parlor' invitation of the Japanese spider.

Permanent Barracks

"Whoever will take the pains to ride on the German-built railway the whole length of Shantung Province, from Tsingtao on the east to Tsinanfu on the west, will have ocular demonstration that no matter how vehemently Japanese propaganda tells the world that its occupation of Shantung is only temporary, and no matter how smilingly the Japanese diplomats and after-dinner speakers tell United States auditors how much they long for the independence of China, only desiring 'economic rights' for Japan, yet the great permanent stone and brick barracks, each accommodating hundreds of soldiers, erected throughout the length of the Province, constantly added to and increased, give the lie to all these asseverations. Japan does not erect such permanent structures, at such cost and effort, for the mere pleasure of housing them back unnumbered to China, and thereby making China more potential in the future against Japanese aggression.

"Anyone who doubts the permanency of that military conquest of Shantung, and its power, may well examine the great Japanese fort at Tsinanfu, containing an unknown number of soldiers, with its powerful wireless equipment; and the colonies of Japanese projected into the many cities and market towns throughout the whole length of the Province, the men mostly army reservists.

"Reference has already been made to the two chief agencies used by the Japanese in their 'peaceful penetration' policy in China in general, and in Shantung in particular—its illicit shops for the sale of opium, morphine, and cocaine, and its evil colonies.

What these agencies mean can best be understood by a trip through the country villages. But the most tangible and dramatic evidence of this sort of 'penetration' may be seen in any large city, notably in Tsinanfu, where more than 100 of these Japanese 'dope' dens have been ferreted out and classified by the missionary association.

"The status of Japanese business in that city is seen in a notable article which appeared in a recent issue of Millard's Weekly Review. It showed that about 50 per cent of Japanese business consists of these 'dope' dens, and 47 per cent of Japanese evil houses, and 3 per cent of legitimate business."

THEATERS

"Irene"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Irene," a musical comedy, by James Montgomery, music by Harry Tierney. Lyrics by Joe McCarthy, presented by the Vanderbilt Theatre, New York City, evening of December 8, 1919. The cast: Donald Marshall.....Walter Regan Robert Harrison.....Hobart Cavanaugh J. P. Bowden.....Arthur Burckley Lawrence Hadley.....John B. Little Clarkson.....Walter Croft Irene O'Dare.....Edith Day Helen Cheston.....Eva Puck Jane Gilmour.....Gladys Mills Mrs. Marshall.....Florence Mills Eleanor Worth.....Bernice McCabe Mrs. O'Dare.....Dorothy Walters Mrs. Cheston.....Lillian Lee Mimi Lucy.....Bobbie Watson

NEW YORK, New York—This piece is a little more than just another musical comedy. Miss Edith Day is largely responsible for this good word, but her sprightliness, her grace of voice and manner would be less effective in less worthy surroundings. "Irene" is free of objectionable features. It tells a story of contrast, showing the gay, moneyed side of things side by side with the somber and penniless. The idea that fine clothes make the woman is pursued with decent emphasis of its inherent humor. Miss Day acts the shop girl become modiste's model and Cinderella lady with sympathy and charm. She sings and dances with that fervent vigor which has raised her high among musical comedy players. The rest of the cast is adequate. The music romps with fine abandon now and then, and again flows melodiously along the easy way of the waltz. It has its jazz, just as every progressive city has its steel riveters, but its jazz is not unbearable. The score has several duets and trios which are joyous examples of those better things which musical comedy can do, but most of the time leaves undone.

GOVERNOR CAREY OF WYOMING EXPLAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Commenting on a Washington dispatch criticizing him for not calling a special session of the Wyoming Legislature to ratify the woman's suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution, Gov. Robert D. Carey intimated that he considered calling a special session later in the winter to pass laws necessary to deal with the industrial crisis, and said that if a session were called the suffrage amendment would be submitted to the legislators, and, of course, would be ratified. "Inasmuch as the women of Wyoming have the right of suffrage," he said, "I did not feel that the expense of a special session should be borne by the people of this State, especially as our ratification of the amendment would be of no particular benefit to Wyoming."

LACK OF TEACHERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Dr. E. C. Brooks, state superintendent of public instruction, says compulsory school laws have crowded the school buildings of the State with pupils, but the number of teachers is insufficient to care properly for them. "The schools of North Carolina need 862 more teachers than the colleges and other educational institutions of the State supplied last year. We must have either more or larger normal schools and colleges. Last year nearly 1500 students were turned away from the colleges and normal schools because there was not room for them. In view of this condition, there is every reason why we should immediately take steps looking to the broadening of our educational policies."

MUSIC

Musical Affairs in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Balakireff's "Thamar" and Florent Schmitt's "Tragedy of Salomé"—works theatrical in character, if not written primarily for the theater—formed the greater part of the eighth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on December 19. Between them Leo Ornstein played MacDowell's second piano concerto. Between "Thamar," first performed in 1883-84, and "The Tragedy of Salomé," first performed in 1911, there is not so great a difference in style and method of composition as might be supposed from the difference of 27 years in the dates of their first performances. Of course Schmitt, writing since great improvements in the technique and mechanism of orchestral instruments have been made, is able to evoke many strange and novel orchestral tints impossible to the earlier Balakireff, restricted to the more limited orchestral resources of his day. Yet we find in both works the same theatrical emotionalism, the same exaggerations, the same gorgeous, intense coloring; and who will say that after all Balakireff with his simpler harmonic and melodic scheme does not succeed in making a more direct and vivid appeal to the imagination than Schmitt with all his complexity? The close proximity of these two works on the same program could not fail to make each lose a part of its complete effectiveness.

MacDowell's familiar concerto did not prove a sufficient relief. Mr. Ornstein played his part of the concerto without distinction. The scherzo was taken at so rapid a pace that its outlines were blurred and its rhythm indistinct. The more romantic portions of the first and last movements were played coldly—the brilliant passages with precision and accuracy. The orchestra played with more than its accustomed virtuosity in the "Tragedy of Salomé," and Mr. Monteux, in evident sympathy with the music, conducted with warmth and vigor.

The first concert of the Boston Musical Association, Georges Longy director, was given on December 17. The purposes and aims of this unique organization have already been set forth in these columns. This first concert shows the seriousness of the association's intentions and that many of its ideals are well on the way to a complete realization. The program is of sufficient interest to quote in full. Rameau—"Castor and Pollux." (Fragments arranged as an orchestral suite by F. A. Gavaert.)

Beethoven—Romance in F, op. 50. Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist. Stuart Mason—"Four Characteristic Pieces for Violoncello." (The American composition voted upon and accepted by the committee. First performance.) Brahms—Serenade, op. 16 (three movements).

If this program is typical of the future programs of the association, even the most hardened concert-goer cannot fail to become interested. Each number, if not an absolute novelty, was unfamiliar. It was also interesting to hear orchestral music of this description played in a hall of moderate size and with an orchestra in proportion. The orchestra was composed of amateurs or semi-professionals, assisted by a few members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The amateur portion of the orchestra was amateur in name only. The precision, the attack, the flexibility, was admirable. The schooling and general orchestral experience to be gained from playing in this organization should in time produce many players capable of filling positions in larger symphonic orchestras.

The music of Rameau, Couperin, and others of the early French school, all too little known and understood, is always a revelation. Its grace, aptness of expression, and imaginative power, its freshness and gentility are always a marvel. It is the true foundation of the modern French school, and the juxtaposition of Rameau and Ravel made each piece doubly interesting. In spite of the extreme modernity of Ravel's Poems, it is not difficult to trace their artistic relationship to Rameau. We observe in both the same refinement, the same sureness of effect, the same economy of means of expression, the same logical development of ideas so characteristically French. Miss Kent sang the Poems with excellent effect, and showed her more than ordinary musicianship in so doing. The voice is treated almost as an orchestral instrument and successfully to cope with the difficulties of the voice part requires a sure ear and an exact sense of rhythm.

Young and less experienced players often bring to their work a freshness and brightness sometimes lacking in the interpretations of their better known confrères. This was particularly noticeable in the playing of Miss Marshall and Miss McGillichee. Altogether, this first concert of the Boston Musical Association gave a touch of novelty to the oftentimes monotonous round of concerts which was refreshing.

John Powell appeared in a program of dance music on December 13. The pieces, with two exceptions, were in triple rhythm and were for the most part chosen from the minor compositions of Beethoven, Chopin, and Liszt. If recollection serves, Harold Bauer essayed a similar program not long since. The idea, if not novel, is nevertheless a good one and Mr. Powell would perhaps have been more successful had he chosen more representative works. The field is immense. The wealth of seventeenth and eighteenth century dance music was left practically untouched, as well as the great store of Spanish, Norwegian, and other national types of dance music. If the choice of Chopin's boleros was unfortunate, that of three mazurkas was more favorable. Chopin's mazurkas are a veritable mine of harmonic and melodic beauty and in them may be found the foreshadowing of most of the processes of the composers of the modern school.

Mr. Rachmaninoff on December 14 played a program of études, save Chopin's B minor sonata, which he carefully dissected, phrase by phrase, note by note. One cannot fail to be impressed by his marvelous technique, his serious purpose, but it must be confessed that an occasional display of emotion would be grateful. His products.

four études (tableaux), op. 39, are in the familiar form and moods of his more generally known preludes and present nothing particularly new.

The same may be said of George F. Boyle's piano concerto, played by the composer at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Cambridge on December 18. The familiar passages, based on scale and arpeggio, are once more made to serve their turn.

FRENCH ASSAULTS UPON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — That France has not ceased attempting to undermine prohibition in the United States, but that new plans are being worked out by the French Minister of Commerce, is asserted by The American Issue, which reports that a French publication, "Les Echos de l'Exportation," has stated that a campaign to demonstrate the "exaggeration" of prohibiting French wines and fruit spirits by any laws putting them under the same discredit as "adulterated wines and artificial spirits" from Germany and elsewhere, has been undertaken in other countries. This same paper said that the French Government had considered imposing extra heavy duties on goods coming from countries such as the United States, Norway, and Finland, which had closed their ports to French wine. This plan, however, proved impracticable, because of the large number of prohibitions which France herself has placed on imports, particularly foreign alcoholic products.

LOUISIANA TAXES TO BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—General state taxes in Louisiana for the next fiscal year will be raised from the current rate of 1½ mills to the full three mills authorized by the Constitution, and the taxes will be payable on 100 per cent assessment of property basis, according to the chairman of the Board of State Affairs, which controls the finances of Louisiana. In explaining this increase, he said: "Governments of today are doing work for their people on a scale never before attempted, and this is as true of state governments, in proportionate degree, as it is of national administrations. Schools, roads, ports, charitable and eleemosynary institutions are expanding, and their expansion must be cared for."

USE OF PEAT IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine — Freeman F. Burr, the state geologist, in an article on the domestic use of peat which will appear in the forthcoming report of the Maine Water Power Commission, says the attention of the public should be called to the large peat deposits which at present are practically untouched and which with proper management could be made to go a long way toward a solution of the present fuel problem. He points out that peat may be prepared for household use at very little expense and urges that trials be made during the coming open season in as many parts of the State as possible.

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IRISH IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION

This is the fourth article of the series written by Michael J. O'Brien, historiographer of the American Irish Historical Society, in answer to a previous series written by J. Gardner Bartlett of Cambridge, who attacked Mr. O'Brien's statement that 25 per cent of the soldiers of the Revolution were of Irish descent. The previous series began on November 12. Article I of the present series was published in these columns on December 17. Article II appeared on December 18, and Article III was printed December 19, 1919.

IV

Mr. Bartlett takes up the case of the 83 O'Briens who enlisted in Massachusetts and tries to show that they represented only 35 separate soldiers of the name. This well illustrates his limitations, since he admits that his only sources of information are "the Massachusetts printed rolls." I have not depended upon "printed" rolls, although I referred to them so as to help my readers. I examined the muster-rolls and the enlistment papers, or such of them as are obtainable, and it is there I found my facts. There are means of establishing the identities of these men. Their personal descriptions in the enlistment papers; the different places where they were mustered in; the dates of enlistment; their varying ages and occupations; and the different arms of the service to which they were attached, all indicate that they were 83 separate individuals. I found numerous instances—not only in the rolls but in the town and county histories—of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors whose names do not appear in the "printed rolls" at all. I eliminated from my lists all names which I found were repeated.

Pretense Denied

With an unctuous pretense to knowledge of the subject, Mr. Bartlett intimates that the 53 names which I took from the Suffolk Deeds constitute all of the Irish I could find in Boston in the seventeenth century, and that only 16 of them were Irish. This is not honest of Mr. Bartlett, since it is made perfectly plain that these were submitted only as examples of persons who signed deeds and conveyances. Prendergast has shown in his "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," a work founded on the English and Irish records, that between the years 1651 and 1655, Cromwell transported 6400 Irish boys and girls, many of them of the best families, to New England; and that upward of 100,000 were shipped to the West Indies and the plantations of Virginia. Many of these in course of time, according to "Hotten's Original Lists" and other unquestionable authorities, found their way to the American mainland. Arthur Young, the English statistician, and Froude, the anti-Irish historian, have shown that thousands of emigrants from the south and west of Ireland came to New England in the eighteenth century. In all cases, therefore, where I have given lists of names, they are quoted only as symptomatic of the class of people who came from Ireland to this country before the Revolution. I could fill many volumes with such names.

Facts and Figures

Another point Mr. Bartlett seeks to make is the fact that I used a table from "A Century of Population Growth," which omits the population of Georgia, Tennessee, and New Jersey. What difference does that make, since the result is the same in either case? Four is divisible by two twice, and eight is divisible by four the same number of times. I said that Mr. Bartlett is a tyro. He is, and I fear the state of his tyrocinium will have to be much improved by another "twenty years' reading American history" before he will be competent to cross swords with a man who has given the subject a lifetime of study.

In writing the book which he criticizes I was actuated only with one desire: to find the truth; and it took me many years of patient research to do it. I want original records in most cases for my facts and have shown in every instance where they may be consulted. Yet my critic quotes not a single authority to controvert the vast accumulation of evidence reproduced in this book! In arriving at conclusions I cast aside all native predilections in favor of the Irish and tried to approach the subject with an open mind.

I have demonstrated plainly how the Irish proportion of the Revolutionary army was computed, and I rest in perfect confidence that no amount of conjecture, sophistry, or theory will shake the conclusions arrived at in this book. Every statement is made in the open and the authority quoted. Against this we have from Mr. Bartlett such "well-

known authorities" as: "It seems evident," "I estimate," "From the evidence available," "It would seem likely," "It seems fair," "I believe," "The writer believes," "Much exaggerated," "The truth is," "Which I consider to be fair," "Very likely," and so on!

Against my critic's device for rob-

THE POLO PONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With his close-cropped mane, his thick but supple neck, his little ears, always on the move, straining for the slightest sound issuing from the

a good deal out of breath, after the last goal is scored and the victory secure, "The beggar!" And to see the light in his eye, to hear the infection of his voice, you'd think it was Alexander, dismounting after Cranius to get the great white star on Bucephalus' forehead, "that horse," as Arrian says, "that was as dear to Alexander

his mouth and a pair of silver spurs on his heels—as you might say—the possibilities of the game, strangely enough, did not dawn until as late as 1869, when the officers of a Hussar regiment began knocking a billiard ball over the turf at Aldershot with hockey-sticks. Since then, lost time has been most



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"In the wildest exciting moments of the struggle he will remain alert to every signal"

mouth of the oracle on his back; with his small, lean head, of a compactness of structure, that were he a man instead of only a horse, might indicate the statesman or the strategist; with his full, glowing eye and his

as Alexander was terrible to the Barbarians."

But how, for all his legendary accomplishments, Bucephalus would have fared in the polo-field; in how far the monumental proportions of the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"A word will bring him to a standstill"

quivering muscles, forever railing at the loathed task of standing still, he might have stepped from a frieze of the Parthenon. He might; but he has not. Ex-

celebrated Thessalian charger would have hampered him in a game where catlike suppleness and agility are qualities so essential, need not be conjectured. In Greece, curious as it seems considering the skill of Greek horsemen and the pronounced national taste for all forms of athletic exercise, polo was not played. Perhaps the bitter and prolonged enmity between the two nations was responsible for the fact that polo was not introduced from Persia into Greece to enrapture those horsemen whose irreproachable form has been perpetuated by the sculptors of the Elgin marbles, and who it is a pity never knew a game at which they would so decidedly have excelled.

In Persia, where it originated, this most ancient of gentlemanly sports, polo, was well established by 500 B. C., and in the traces of its early history, the famous illuminated Persian MSS., notably those of the British Museum, furnish valuable records. From Persia, and afterward Byzantium, polo found its way to China and Japan and from there to India. Upon the British horseman, who indeed seems to have been born with a silver snaffle-bit in

The Evolution of the Polo Pony

The polo pony, too, has greatly changed in type since the cobby, dock-tailed, 13-3 midget of a few decades ago. He may measure 14-2 now; and he's a real horse. Frequently there is a generous strain of thoroughbred in him, and often as not he can "peacock" with the best of them.

But that is as it happens. "Beauty is only skin-deep," the maltese cat will tell you, "keep your eye on the ball." So, while in the thoroughbred park-hack or lady's saddle-horse, those ultra-fastidious frequenters of the tan-bark, it would show decidedly poor judgment, to say the least, to display extravagant spots, or such less dainty colors as roan or dead-bitten gray, or a china eye (which latter, by the way, Bucephalus is said to have had)—a polo pony can "get away" with any or all of these.

There is no nonsense about him. Service is his chief concern. Therefore he is as valuable inside the 300 by 200-foot field as outside of it. You

AMERICANIZATION WORK PROGRESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Americanization work in Rhode Island is progressing. Nearly every town in the State has a night school, many of them for the first time, and hundreds of aliens are being taught American government and citizenship. Not only are industrial plants and fraternal organizations aiding, but also the posts of the American Legion, which are can-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"He can gallop like a demon"

vassing the alien population in an endeavor to give every man a chance to become a citizen.

Posters have been sent out by the various cities and towns in English, French, Syrian, Italian and Polish, while letters have been written and addressed by commercial students in the high schools to every alien in the State. Another means of publicity which has been used has been the showing of slides in the theaters, explaining the opportunities for aliens to become citizens. The slides were made by the students in the mechanical drawing departments in the schools and the cost has been practically nothing. High school girls also have been aiding in the cities by working on a filing system in the local Americanization offices and asking no remuneration. Several hundred school teachers are being given instruction in the teaching of Americanization in order that they may conduct classes.

STATE OF WASHINGTON ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Washington—At the fifteenth annual meeting of the Spokane County Good Roads Association, recently, reports showed that \$11,207,287 are available and will be expended on road construction in the 15 eastern Washington counties in the next two years. One million dollars from this fund will be expended on the roads of Spokane County. Washington is rapidly becoming a State having exceptionally good roads.

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INQUIRY ORDERED INTO RESTAURANT PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The newly-organized United Restaurant Association, which has voted to advance food prices in restaurants 10 per cent, to make up, they claim, for the curtailment of profits caused by prohibition, must justify such increased charges, so Arthur Williams, federal Food Administrator, has announced. Mr. Williams says that the cost of staple foods has not advanced since August, and that he sees no reason for the proposed increases.

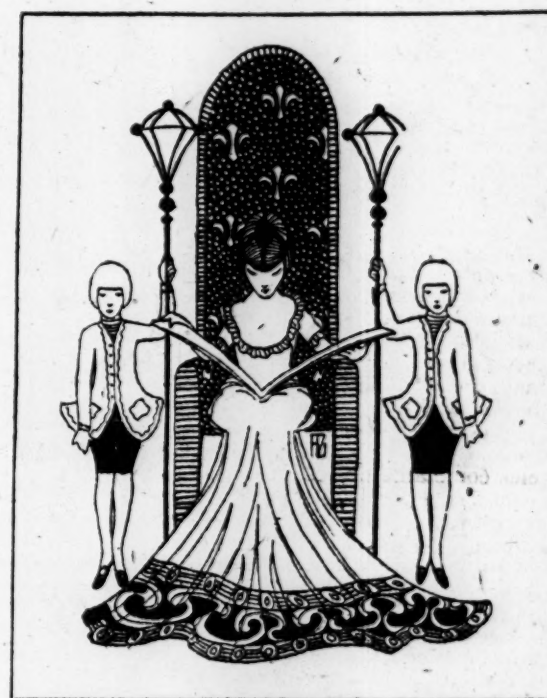
Restaurant men say advances are necessary because of the higher cost of labor and supplies, but they add that they mean to revise their menu prices downward as soon as possible. Mr. Williams plans to meet representatives of the organization today to discuss the matter. The new association plans to establish cooperative laundries, employment bureaus, and purchasing departments.

CAR SERVICE SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Massachusetts—The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company yesterday suspended car service in this and other Massachusetts cities near by, including Beverly and Peabody. The company recently notified these cities, as it had previously notified Lawrence, Massachusetts, that unless jitney bus lines were eliminated it would refuse to run cars. Service was given on the line between Salem and Danvers, because in Danvers the authorities recently voted to revoke jitney licenses.

Wanamaker's



Belmaison

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The Value

—of a service of this kind depends entirely upon the point of view. If this service can bring harmony, if it can encourage a love for the good and the beautiful, it serves a noble purpose. And skilled hands and good minds will do their best to that end.

Meanwhile

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MEDICAL INTRUSION IN SCHOOLS FOUGHT

League Aided by Ruling of California Superintendent of Public Instruction That Red Cross Has No Special Privilege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—The Public School Protective League of California, a state-wide organization of adherents of all religions and curative methods, designed for the purpose of preventing the exploitation of public school children by any medical, ecclesiastical or other private interest, has just made a report covering the results of its activities during the last year. According to Douglas L. Edmonds, attorney for the league, the organization has uncovered and partly corrected certain undercurrents of influence that are vitally affecting the nature and integrity of the public school system.

"The efforts of the Red Cross to place its nurses in the public schools of California for the purpose of conducting physical examination and medical supervision of school children have been declared illegal by Will C. Wood, state superintendent of public instruction, in an opinion given the Public School Protective League," says the report, "the state superintendent's ruling being in part as follows:

Ruling of Superintendent

"If any uncertified persons operating under one private organization can treat pupils of the public schools, any organization can claim the same right."

"This ruling by the state superintendent of public instruction is of great importance," says the league, "because of the announced intention of the Red Cross to place a school nurse in every schoolhouse in California where the school authorities do not provide one. The league, however, is prepared to take immediate action in any community where the ruling of the state superintendent is not followed."

The following instances will show the nature of some of the activities of the league: "It was announced by the treasurer of the Shasta County chapter of the Red Cross that \$10,000 remaining in the treasury of that chapter after the armistice would be devoted to the employment of school nurses. A copy of the opinion of the state superintendent of public instruction and a demand that the law as laid down by him be followed, was immediately mailed by the league to every school board in Shasta County. As a result we are advised that the plan has been abandoned."

In Los Angeles complaint was made to the league concerning the nature of lectures being given in the public schools by a woman physician. "An investigation of the matter," says the league, "disclosed the fact that this physician had been admitted to the schools as a representative of the War Camp Community Service. Further investigation by the league revealed the fact that she was a paid representative of the National Women's Medical Association, which is said to be a subsidiary organization of the American Medical Association. The school term closed before the league could present definite charges before the Board of Education."

"Lecturers on sex hygiene employed by the Y. M. C. A. were admitted to the public schools of Los Angeles County and allowed to talk to the boys. It is significant that the information given to the young people in these lectures dealt largely with the question of the prevention of the effects of immorality rather than advice against immorality, and the lectures of the Y. M. C. A. were given after the State Board of Health had expressly declined to give approval of them."

School Nurses Protested

Illinois Patrons Question Right of the Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ROCKFORD, Illinois.—The plan of the Red Cross to place nurses in the rural schools of Winnebago County has raised much opposition among the residents of the rural districts, and the legal status as to the right of any person or organization to operate in the county schools who is not an employee or under direct supervision of the county superintendent is questioned.

In response to a letter of inquiry to the state superintendent of schools, on this phase of the question, the following letter was received by the county superintendent:

"I have your letter of recent date respecting the efforts of certain persons to enter the schools of your county for certain purposes. Your board of directors and boards of education are the only authorities competent to admit persons into the schools to give any kind of instruction."

"In the rural schools the directors depend largely upon the county superintendent for guidance in these matters. No person should attempt to enter these rural schools to give any sort of instruction without the approval of the county superintendent."

According to the master of the Winnebago County granges, the majority of the members oppose medical inspection and school nurses, the attitude of the farmer and his wife being that they have sufficient intelligence to look after the health of their children.

The head officer of the granges states that the members have given liberally to the support of the Red Cross, but question its right to devote a part of the funds, obtained in the recent drive, for medical inspection and the employment of nurses in the county schools.

"If the Red Cross wishes to establish such service let it do it through the homes where such help may be needed or desired but not through our schools," said the grange officer to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, further declaring that the legal point involved was, in his opinion, first to be considered. "According to the law," he said, "only those admitted by our directing boards are allowed to give instruction in our county schools, and the question is, are we going to uphold our school officials in obeying the law, or are we going to allow medical hierarchy to have its own way?"

It is understood that because of the opposition the Red Cross will not attempt to place nurses in any of the county schools except where such service is asked for.

CITIZENSHIP IN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

HAMILTON CITY, California.—A program of education for citizenship is being carried out in the high school here that is believed to be unique in

many respects, according to information given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Ella M. Barkley, principal of the school.

While the usual basic subjects, such as civics, parliamentary law, industries, and occupations, with emphasis upon economic and sociological questions of every-day interest, are included in the course, an important phase of the work is that so far as possible the subject is taught by means of practical work on the part of the pupil. That is, when the subject of the political referendum, for example, is presented the class actually goes through the process of applying the referendum with reference not to some theoretical subject but to a question of vital significance to the student body. In this way it is believed that steps taken in the application of this political mechanism become much more firmly fixed in the thought of the pupil than it is the case when he studies about it in a book or when his application of it is confined to some theoretical subject in which he has no special interest.

For the purpose of training the children to work in groups, both as leader and follower, to recognize the need and use of organization, and to respect manual labor, a laboratory department has been established, and as a part of the work of this department the pupils perform the actual janitor work of the school. Last year the janitor work was successfully carried through the entire year by the pupils, and as a recompense the Board of Education gave the whole school a week's trip to the cities around the San Francisco Bay. In this connection it is felt that a large part of the educational value of a rural community to gain an insight into the nature and methods of metropolitan life, lay in the realization on the part of the pupils themselves that this opportunity came to them through some definite and practical service on their own part.

Janitor work by the children is being continued this year, and as a compensation for their cooperative efforts the school authorities are going to give the pupils the opportunity to spend a few weeks in the Yosemite National Park.

"The highest educational effect of practical instruction of this kind, however," says Mrs. Barkley, "is the effect it has upon the character and growth of the pupils. There is a response most delightful and refreshing whenever a task is assigned. Majority rule is respected with due consideration for the wishes of the minority. The pupils take pride in keeping school property in good condition. Democracy reigns, and a happier set of pupils it would be difficult to find."

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LEGION'S STAND IN CALIFORNIA

Members Warned by Their President They Must Not Respond to Violence With Unlawful Acts on Their Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Action on the part of members of the American Legion in Pacific coast states in connection with the activities of Labor radicals and in other emergencies has led to some uncertainty and speculation as to just what function the legion is going to take in American life.

Announcements have just been made by the president and the executive committee of the California branch of the legion which clear up some of these questions and point out the way in which the organization is likely to develop. In a statement by Dr. David P. Barrows, state commander in California, for example, it is made plain that the legion will not take sides in industrial disputes.

"Strikes on the part of policemen or firemen and all employees of the nation, state, and municipalities to whom is committed the protection of life and the maintenance of law," says the statement, "stand condemned by the legion, and prompt supply of legion men to make good the loss of public service in such a strike would be in accord with our declared policy, just as similar volunteering in case of a strike of industrial labor would not."

"In moments of excitement because of lawless and violent action we must not respond with unlawful acts ourselves. There must be no fighting of fire with fire. Every offender, no

matter how heinous his crime, is entitled to protection under arrest and to proper trial. This is no less in the interest of the state than of justice to the accused. Nothing that we do to make ready our service in time of need must give rise to the supposition that we are an organized military force that could ever be tempted to take an unwarranted and unauthorized control of a local situation."

The state executive committee has also passed a resolution declaring for the immediate establishment of a state constabulary, and all posts of the legion in the State will be advised that no military organization should be formed within the legion.

The legion has taken a stand against the resumption of German opera, instruction of German in schools, public performances by German and Austrian performers, and any other acts which the members think tend to minimize German guilt in the late war.

Dr. Barrows has recently been chosen president of the University of California.

REUNION DAY FOR ALL CALIFORNIA

Association Formed at Santa Barbara Proposes an Annual Spring Festival Every April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—La Primavera Association has been formed and incorporated in Santa Barbara, under the state laws of California, for the purpose of holding there an annual spring festival on the last Thursday of April.

The actuating thought in connection with the formation of this organization has been to establish an annual reunion day for all the residents of California, and at the same time to arrange for a beautiful and dignified celebration and an historical

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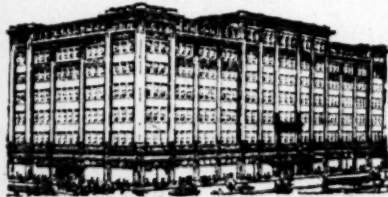
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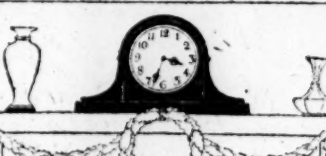


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ically accurate representation of the early or springtime period of California's colorful customs, romantic life and interesting history; that day to be known as "La Primavera de California," the Spanish words meaning springtime or spring period.

The purpose of the organization is to bring together the people of the State through a closer association of interest and activity, and to preserve for posterity the traditions of California. Information, heliograms, and so forth, are to be obtained through pioneer families, by means of an organized plan.

The festival will be semi-social in character, and will not be a medium for lavish and competitive display, or for great expenditure of money. The day will start with a short floral parade, representing Santa Barbara welcoming her guests, followed by a Spanish barbecue in the wood through which Mission Creek flows. A pageant play will be presented in the afternoon, after which an assembly will be held in the ballroom and the garden at the Arlington Hotel. Between this and the costume party at the Ambassador Hotel in the evening, there will be time for private dinners and teas.

A well known author, of national renown, is writing the book for the pageant play, and his work will soon be brought before the association.

THEATRICAL MERGER IN WESTERN STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The consolidation of the Orpheum Theater Company of San Francisco with several theatrical circuits in the middle west, far west, and the South, whereby more than 50 vaudeville houses are combined, is announced here by Morris Meyerfeld Jr., head of the Orpheum circuit, with headquarters in this city.

The announcement continues that new theaters will be built in several Pacific coast cities, including one in this city, to cost \$2,000,000, similar to the State-Lake Theater in Chicago, Illinois. It is said that representatives of the concern are being sent to France and England for the purpose of engaging performers. The merger will be known as the Orpheum Circuit Consolidated.

AMERICAN SHIPS AT QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Eight more American destroyers of the Eagle type, arrived in port just before the close of navigation on the upper St. Lawrence, coming from the Detroit shipyards, and will stay here all winter.



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—The brush in the Ohio-Tuec revolves slowly and gently, exerting just enough pressure to lift the nap of the carpet or the ravelings without disturbing the roots of the nap or the fabric of rug or carpet.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD SQUAD
LEAVES BOSTON

Official Party of 33 Men, Including Players, Coaches and Managers, Are Off for California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Harvard University football squad, comprising 23 players, five coaches, a faculty representative, two managers, a trainer, and a physical adviser, will leave South Station, Boston, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on the first stage of their journey to Pasadena, California. The first stop-over of the westward trip will be at Chicago tomorrow, from 3 p.m. to 7:10 p.m., arrangements having been made to dine at the University Club as guests of the Harvard Club there. At San Francisco, California, it is expected the party will arrive at 5:10 Wednesday afternoon, and until 8 o'clock the following evening will be entertained by the Harvard Club of that city. Los Angeles will be reached the morning of December 26, and from that time until New Year's Day the squad will be put through a series of practice drills preparatory to its game with University of Oregon.

The players who have been selected to represent the Crimson at the Carnival of Roses New Year's Day are as follows:

J. K. Desmond, occ., Morris Phinney, occ., J. H. Ryan, occ., P. D. Steel, '22, ends; H. H. Kane, '22, R. Kane, '22, W. D. Hubbard, '22, R. M. Sedgwick, '21, tackle; J. P. Brown, '22, Charles Thorn-dike, '21, T. S. Woods, '20, guards; C. F. Havemeyer, '21, Arnold Horwood, '20, centers; W. J. Murray, occ., (capt.), W. B. Pelton, occ., F. D. Johnson, '20, quarterback; Stanley Burnham, '20, A. D. Hamilton, '21, Ralph Horwood, occ., E. L. Casey, occ., F. C. Church, '20, R. S. Humphrey, '21, N. V. Nelson, occ., backs.

The coaches who are to accompany the team are Head Coach R. T. Fisher, W. E. W. Mahan, D. C. Parmenter, R. B. Wigglesworth, and Paul Withington. The other official members of the party are: Trainer W. F. Donovan, Graduate Manager F. W. Moore, R. R. Higgins, '22, undergraduate manager, Matthew Luce, faculty representative, and Dr. Thomas Richards.

COAST CONFERENCE
CHANGES ITS RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, California.—The Pacific Coast Conference, which met at Seattle, Washington, inaugurated several new policies, and in a general way put intercollegiate relations on the Pacific coast on a better than pre-war basis. Dr. A. D. Browne, Leland Stanford Junior University's representative, who was elected president of the conference for next year, expressed himself as very much pleased with the way affairs turned out.

The application of the University of Southern California for membership in the conference was denied, and action on this matter postponed for one year. The reason for this was that the university did not have any representative present. It was recommended that coaches be employed for full time, and regarded as members of the faculty. It was voted that training tables be limited to the evening meal. It was also voted that trips by teams to resorts shall not be permitted.

Water-polo was made a conference sport, as well as cross-country. It is expected that this action will give a decided and helpful boost to these activities in all the colleges and universities concerned. It was further ruled that freshman football teams shall be limited to two intercollegiate games in a season—and no contest in football shall be played after the second Saturday before Thanksgiving. The 115-pound and the heavy-weights were eliminated in the wrestling events, and also the hammer throw from the order of events in the track meet. It was voted that California institutions alternate their games impartially with the northern institutions and that they go north once each year. In drawing up contracts for conference football games, each institution is to receive traveling expenses for 20 men, or an option of an equal share of the net gate receipts. It was held that the conference championship team must be determined by the conference, and that any inter-sectional game be played under the management and auspices of the host college. The members voted to hold the Pacific Coast Conference track and field meet at Stanford on Friday and Saturday, May 14 and 15, 1920. The election of officers which followed these actions resulted in the election of Dr. A. D. Browne of Stanford University, president, and Professor M. C. Lynch, of the University of California, secretary.

SWIMMING OUTLOOK
AT MICHIGAN GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—Swimming is taking hold at the University of Michigan as a popular minor sport this year. Some 20 men have been training under Coach Dr. J. H. Drury, and the present outlook is favorable for a creditable aquatic team to represent the Wolverines in Western Conference competition.

Heretofore, this sport has been severely handicapped locally because no swimming pool was available. A modern tank, suitable for exhibition contests, with excellent facilities for spectators, is now in process of construction in the new Michigan Union building. Pending the completion of this year, Coach Drury's pupils are training in the Ann Arbor Y. M. C. A.

The Wolverines made a fine showing recently in an exhibition contest with the Detroit Athletic Club team. The

Detroit representatives, including several men of national reputation in aquatic sports, had little difficulty in defeating the local variety; but such men as Paul Roberts, former captain of the Yale swimming team, and Leo Handy, former Canadian record-holder of the 100-yard crawl, were forced to their best to win over their Ann Arbor opponents.

L. R. Babcock '22 and H. A. Loeb '22 are very promising in the breast stroke, and should improve considerably in a few months. G. C. Dinwiddie '20 placed in the dashes and in the 100-yard crawl, in the contest with Detroit. Elwood Johnson '23, D. P. Joyce '22, and J. A. White '22 are general utility men. The latter is adept at fancy diving, and has held one or two Canadian junior championships.

TWO VETERANS FOR
WRESTLING SQUAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Oregon.—The first call for varsity wrestlers at Oregon Agricultural College brought forth several experienced athletes and a number of men whose abilities in college circles are yet unknown. J. G. Arbutnot is coach of wrestling. As yet there is no captain for the team, as V. F. But-tervich '20, a 148-pound wrestler, and captain, failed to return to college this term.

Arbutnot coached O. A. C. three years ago, after which he went to the University of Washington to assume the position of physical education professor and wrestling and boxing coach. He returned this year to Corvallis, and is now head of the physical education department as well as wrestling coach.

But two letter men in wrestling are here this year. They are both in the 165-pound class and are both seniors—S. W. Armstrong and A. E. McClain. In addition to these men is B. S. Foreman '20, who won his letter at the University of Washington two years ago. As he has been in O. A. C. for over a year he is now eligible to participate in Pacific Coast Conference meets. In the 115-pound class is M. C. Jasper '21, who wrestled for O. A. C. last year, although he did not win his letter.

Candidates in the 148-pound class are D. E. Rachleff '23, J. L. Spriggs '20, an intramural wrestler, J. D. Moberg '20, W. P. Hubbard. In the 135-pound class are C. A. Du Rette '22, H. F. Glosson '22, and R. A. Morris '20, who has wrestled in inter-organization meets. Among the 125-pound men are Harry Humfield '21, T. M. Ball '22, and W. M. Sein '21. In addition to Jasper in the 115-pound class is J. R. Parker '22.

The Aggies have wrestled with Washington State College, the University of Oregon, and the University of Washington in normal years, and they are hoping for such a schedule this year.

WATER POLO GAMES
ON PACIFIC COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will conduct the National water polo championship games of the United States at San Francisco some time in May. According to information given by R. W. Dodd, president of the Pacific Association, it was learned that at least 10 championships have already been secured by the Association, and negotiations are now on which will give the Pacific Association a very good chance to send a team to participate in the Olympic Games to be held at Antwerp next year. This means that there is great activity in aquatic sport all along the Pacific coast, especially in San Francisco and the bay cities, where facilities for swimming are encouraged at the noted Sutro Baths, the Olympic Club, and Neptune Beach at Alameda.

At present much interest is being centered in the international series of water-polo games between the all-American and all-British stars. The first match was played at Neptune Beach, the British winning, score 6 to 5. The second game is to be played at Sutro Baths, San Francisco, December 21. R. Sharrock is coaching the British team and G. S. Lineer is to coach the American.

CUP DECISION NEXT MONTH

NEW YORK, New York.—Definite announcement of the acceptance or rejection of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America cup, the racing classic of the yachting world, will be made at a meeting of the New York Yacht Club January 15. The committee in charge of the challenge announced at the annual meeting last night that negotiations with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the proposed race were progressing satisfactorily. J. P. Morgan was re-elected commodore of the club.

OREGON TEAM ON THE WAY

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Twenty-five members of the football squad of the University of Oregon made a brief stop here last night on their way from Eugene, Oregon, to Pasadena, California, where New Year's Day, they are to meet the Harvard University team as a feature of the annual Tournament of Roses.

W. B. SMITH NAMED CAPTAIN

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—W. B. Smith, for three years center of the University of South Carolina football eleven, has been elected captain of next year's team.

LEADS THE PENN RUNNERS

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. sylvania.—F. C. Mitchell '21 of this city has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania cross-country team for next fall.

NEBRASKA WILL
PLAY OUTSIDERS

Basketball Five Is Not to Meet Any Missouri Valley Conference Teams This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The University of Nebraska is going after the laurels of the coming basketball season with better prospects of success than it has had for many a year. The recent withdrawal from the Missouri Valley Conference and the subsequent cancellation of athletic relations with her by other Valley colleges has forced her to go farther afield. As a result Notre Dame, Indiana, and the Michigan Agricultural College will meet the Huskers on the Lincoln floor. In preparation for this, the largest schedule ever attempted by Nebraska, a new plan of training has been adopted. The first call for varsity candidates was answered by 65 men. Limited gymnasium facilities made it at once apparent that this number could not be handled effectively in the ordinary way. Each man was therefore required to make written application to Head Coach Schissler, stating his experience. Twenty-two were chosen. This selection was not final. Teams were organized in each college of the university, thus furnishing an outlet for all talent not considered of varsity caliber. If, however, a player shows marked ability he will be drafted to the first squad. This plan has been adopted enthusiastically.

Practice started December 1 behind closed doors and secret workouts are ordered for the remainder of the season. The public is given an opportunity to see the squad in action each Wednesday night, when practice scrimmages are held.

Coach Schissler has better material from which to form his team than has been the fortune of most Nebraska coaches. Elmer Schellenberg '21, a veteran of two seasons of varsity basketball, is the captain. Last year Schellenberg played center, but he will relinquish this post during the coming season to take his regular station at guard.

Candidates for center are: Herbert Dana '21, Walter Jungmeyer '21, Weslie Jungmeyer '22, Monte Munn '22, J. S. Pickett '21, Melvin Bekins '21, Weslie Jungmeyer played center on the strong freshman team of last season. Pickett was substitute varsity center last year. Bekins was regular varsity center in the 1917-18 season and on the freshman five the preceding year.

For guards, Captain Schellenberg, P. A. Anthes '21, R. M. Bailey '21, H. S. Davis '21, W. H. Hager '22, Harry Howarth '21, R. W. Newman '21, Floyd Paynter '22, and Robert Russell '22, are available. Bailey is a regular from last year's squad while Paynter, Russell, and Newman were regulars on the freshman squad during the same season.

For forwards, J. S. Collins '20, a star of the 1916-17 season who has returned from the navy and is in splendid condition, is sure of a berth. C. L. Gillilan '21, and J. P. Patty '21, are both regulars from last year, who with Austin Smith '22, from last year's freshman squad, will be the strong candidates for this position. Further competition may develop from W. W. Norton '21, A. A. North '21, and B. W. Stromer '21.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS
SHOW SUPERIORITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The swimmers of Columbia University commenced their season with a match with the College of the City of New York in the tank of the latter yesterday and won an easy victory, scoring 34 points to the City College's 19. The match opened with the relay race, which was easily won by the Columbia team. They took the lead at the start and maintained their advantage throughout the race. The only event won by the City College swimmers was the fancy dive which both Albert Haas, the winner, and Anthony de Fronzo executed with apparently equal skill. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Paul Garrigue, Columbia University; Edwin Bauer, College of the City of New York, second; Isidor Schiff, Columbia University, third. Time—27½.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Walter Eberhart, Columbia University; Alfred Hodar, College of the City of New York, second; Paul Bernard, Columbia University, third. Time—1m. 2½.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Aaron Polk, Columbia University; Leo Lehman, College of the City of New York, second; Isidor Schiff, Columbia University, third. Time—2m. 54½.

Plunge for Distance—Won by William Mahar, Columbia University; Louis Thor, College of the City of New York, second. Distance—58ft.

Fancy Dive—Won by Albert Haas, College of the City of New York; Anthony de Fronzo, Columbia University, second. Relay Race—Won by Columbia University. (Paul Garrigue, Paul Bernard, Aaron Polk, and Walter Eberhart.)

The water polo game, which finished the match, was won by Columbia University by a score of 46 to 5.

ATHLETIC NOTES

D. E. Coburn '21S has been elected captain of the Yale varsity soccer football team for next year.

Hugh McCaughan, quarterback, has been elected captain of the Delaware College football team for next fall.

E. V. Murphree '21, tackle, has been elected captain of the University of Kentucky football eleven for next year.

The Colorado School of Mines has elected T. C. Linderholm '21 captain of its varsity football team for next year. He played fullback this fall.

C. L. Lewis '21, quarterback, all-star

quarter in the Missouri Valley Conference this fall, has been elected captain of the University of Missouri varsity eleven for next fall.

Felix Plastino '21, center, has been elected captain of the University of Idaho football team for next year.

PORTSMOUTH LEADS
SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Even though the ambitious scheme formulated by the Rev. R. S. deCourcy Laffan for the unearthing and coaching of worthy runners in the United Kingdom be greatly modified, it is already apparent that there is a better British team in the making than would have been conceded by many good judges when the resumption of the Olympic games so soon as next year was first proposed. One event for which the British can, and will in certain circumstances, send a strong team to Antwerp is the cross-country race. The circumstances referred to involve the reorganization of the event on the lines of the cross-country contests which are so popular a feature of the winter season in the United Kingdom and Ireland, as these isles are now termed for the purpose of the games, and this matter is to be taken in hand by the National Cross-Country Union, a body which is not yet directly represented on the British Olympic Council. The event included in the Stockholm games was far from being a satisfactory test of real cross-country running.

It is between now and the time of choosing the team no native runners have seriously threatened the supremacy of W. A. and A. G. Hill, there would be no difficulty in picking the first strings for the short and middle distance events, and the same remark applies only a little less forcibly to G. M. Butler in the 400 meters and C. E. Blewitt in the long distances. Against such competition as there will be at Antwerp, however, it would be too much to hope that the Hills would repeat their performance in the British championships this year and win a couple of events each, although both "W. A." and "A. G." have since accomplished better times than they did then. If the proposal to limit the British representation in individual contests to three competitors and three reserves be put into effect, F. Mawby and V. H. A. d'Arcy would, on present form, have the next strongest claim to a place.

A. G. Hill is one of the most wonderful athletes of the age, for it is nearly 10 years since he won the four miles championship. Yet last July he won the half-mile in 1m. 55-1/2s, and the mile in 4m. 21-1/2s, the two events being run within an hour of each other. Then, on the same afternoon, he ran another fine half in the relay race. He has since vastly improved on these performances and particularly in the mile, for, at Glasgow, in August, he equalled J. Binks' British amateur record of 4m. 16-4/5s. Even that, of course, is comparatively a shade worse than the 3m. 56-4/5s, in which A. N. S. Jackson won the 1500 meters race in 1912. But then Jackson's was an exceptional performance even for the games, and the form which A. G. Hill was displaying toward the close of the track season was sufficiently good to win the 1500 meters in an average year. Then, too, Jackson is still running.

There are a number of good men who would be worthy of a place in the team if they specialized at this distance, such as C. E. Blewitt, the 1000-meter champion, P. Hodge, and A. H. Nichols, the steeplechase and international cross-country champions, respectively, neither of whom, however, is at present in the same class as Hill at a mile. The most promising of the candidates for the 400 meters is the quarter-mile champion and Old Harrovian, G. M. Butler. He can be depended on to get well inside 50s, and good coaching ought to improve him to the extent of the 10 yards or so which will be necessary to give him a reasonable chance of crediting the United Kingdom with this event. In the championship C. Griffiths, doing a trifle worse than 50s, was third, but S. Usher was beaten in a slow preliminary heat. The United Kingdom, it must be admitted, is rather badly off just now for native runners at this distance.

Blewitt, C. T. Clibborn and E. Glover would probably be the best British runners at 5000 meters, but one would hesitate to select any one of them as a probable winner at the distance in the games, unless, perhaps, it be Blewitt; but he would stand a better chance at 10,000 meters, wherein he should be capable of getting inside 32m. He is certainly one of the "fands" of the past season.

If the hurdling at the games be on a par with past standards the best of the past season.

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CONDITIONS NAMED
FOR BILLIARD PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Billiards Association and Control Club have issued the conditions for the professional championship of 1920. These may be summarized as follows:

Entries to close November 29, 1919. Entrance fee £100. Preliminary heats 8000 and final 16,000. Holder of title (Inman) to play through the competition.

Play to commence on April 5, 1920. Championship to be decided at the Burroughes Hall, Piccadilly.

Inman is not gutted with the conditions, particularly regarding the "play through" stipulation, and the choice of the venue, which he declares is not nearly large enough. He threatens to stand down if things are not altered to his satisfaction, but as he did the same in the last championship, his "complaints" are not taken very seriously and it is believed he will be on the mark when the affair begins.

BRITISH TRACK
OUTLOOK GOOD

W. A. and A. G. Hill Expected to Show Up Strongly in Next Olympic Games at Antwerp

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Even though the ambitious scheme formulated by the Rev. R. S. deCourcy Laffan for the unearthing and coaching of worthy runners in the United Kingdom be greatly modified, it is already apparent that there is a better British team in the making than would have been conceded by many good judges when the resumption of the Olympic games so soon as next year was first proposed. One event for which the British can, and will in certain circumstances, send a strong team to Antwerp is the cross-country race. The circumstances referred to involve the reorganization of the event on the lines of the cross-country contests which are so popular a feature of the winter season in the United Kingdom and Ireland, as these isles are now termed for the purpose of the games, and this matter is to be taken in hand by the National Cross-Country Union, a body which is not yet directly represented on the British Olympic Council. The event included in the Stockholm games was far from being a satisfactory test of real cross-country running.

It is between now and the time of choosing the team no native runners have seriously threatened the supremacy of W. A. and A. G. Hill, there would be no difficulty in picking the first strings for the short and middle distance events, and the same remark applies only a little less forcibly to G. M. Butler in the 400 meters and C. E. Blewitt in the long distances. Against such competition as there will be at Antwerp, however, it would be too much to hope that the Hills would repeat their performance in the British championships this year and win a couple of events each, although both "W. A." and "A. G." have since accomplished better times than they did then. If the proposal to limit the British representation in individual contests to three competitors and three reserves be put into effect, F. Mawby and V. H. A. d'Arcy would, on present form, have the next strongest claim to a place.

A. G. Hill is one of the most wonderful athletes of the age, for it is nearly 10 years since he won the four miles championship. Yet last July he won the half-mile in 1m. 55-1/2s, and the mile in 4m. 21-1/2s, the two events being run within an hour of each other. Then, on the same afternoon, he ran another fine half in the relay race. He has since vastly improved on these performances and particularly in the mile, for, at Glasgow, in August, he equalled J. Binks' British amateur record of 4m. 16-4/5s. Even that, of course, is comparatively a shade worse than the 3m. 56-4/5s, in which A. N. S. Jackson won the 1500 meters race in 1912. But then Jackson's was an exceptional performance even for the games, and the form which A. G. Hill was displaying toward the close of the track season was sufficiently good to win the 1500 meters in an average year. Then, too, Jackson is still running.

There are a number of good men who would be worthy of a place in the team if they specialized at this distance, such as C. E. Blewitt, the 1000-meter champion, P. Hodge, and A. H. Nichols, the steeplechase and international cross-country champions, respectively, neither of whom, however, is at present in the same class as Hill at a mile. The most promising of the candidates for the 400 meters is the quarter-mile champion and Old Harrovian, G. M. Butler. He can be depended on to get well inside 50s, and good coaching ought to improve him to the extent of the 10 yards or so which will be necessary to give him a reasonable chance of crediting the United Kingdom with this event. In the championship C. Griffiths, doing a trifle worse than 50s, was third, but S. Usher was beaten in a slow preliminary heat. The United Kingdom, it must be admitted, is rather badly off just now for native runners at this distance.

Blewitt, C. T. Clibborn and E. Glover would probably be the best British runners at 5000 meters, but one would hesitate to select any one of them as a probable winner at the distance in the games, unless, perhaps, it be Blewitt; but he would stand a better chance at 10,000 meters, wherein he should be capable of getting inside 32m. He is certainly one of the "fands" of the past season.

If the hurdling at the games be on a par with past standards the best of the past season.

Independence! THIS single word sums up many of the hopes and aspirations of mankind. How much is involved in all this word implies. What a world of effort is put forth to attain it.

In the outward and visible way of projecting yourself or your ability, the consideration in a majority of cases is your Clothes.

Our house has been the cynosure of prominent New Englanders for many, many years.

SURREY DEFEATS
ESSEX AT HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Surrey County defeated Essex County by the narrow margin of 2 goals to 1 in a hockey match played November 26, this being the second inter-county game since the resumption of 1919. Surrey were without G. C. Molland and G. F. McGrath, whilst Essex lacked the services of D. West.

When the first meeting was held in Wales, of the South Wales Hockey Association, after a five-year war interval, it was evident that there is still a great amount of keenness for this popular "stick" game. The last meeting was held in 1911, but before the season could start, the war cloud burst, and the games "went by the board." Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Barry, Abergavenny, Chepstow, and St. Fagan's have, however, all come to the fore again, and many new clubs have been formed. The South Wales Hockey Association have arranged three inter-county games for 1920. They are as follows: Wales v. Ireland on February 14 at Belfast; Wales v. Scotland on February 21 in Wales, and Wales v. England on March 6 in Wales.

Cambridge University had a severe test in playing the Royal Engineers, November 22, and they only managed to draw on their own ground at 3 goals all. The Royal Military College (Cambridge) visited Oxford and met the University on the St. John's College ground, losing by 8 to 1. D. G. O'Shea altogether scored 6 goals. Wimbledon defeated Southgate by 3 goals to 2, and among other leading games, Beckenham beat Hamstead by 5 goals to 3.

LANE STILL LEADING
IN SCORING GOALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Those who are reckoned amongst the best goal getters now playing in English association football did not add much to their laurels on November 22, when only three players included in the 15 who have credited themselves with more than 10 goals during the present season managed to add to their totals.

J. A. Halliwell of Barnsley, one of the Yorkshire teams playing in the Second Division, was successful with three attempts at goal and brought his total from 11 to 14. C. M. Buchan, the Sunderland skipper, scored twice, and H. Barnes of Manchester City added one, each of these players now having 12 to his credit. Other players accomplished notable scoring feats on the above date but they were lower down in the scoring list. The chief goal scorers:

Player and club—Goals
J. C. Lane, Blackpool..... 17
Tom Brown, Manchester City..... 16
C. Cook, Fulham..... 14
J. A. Halliwell, Barnsley..... 14
B. Bliss, Tottenham Hotspurs..... 14
J. Broad, Millwall..... 14
F. Morris, West Bromwich Albion..... 14
J. G. Cook, Chelsea..... 13
J. E. Kitchen, Sheffield United..... 12
J. Doran, Norwich City..... 12
H. Barnes, Manchester City..... 12
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland..... 12
E. Smith, Crystal Palace..... 11
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers..... 10
H. A. White, Woolwich Arsenal..... 10

NORTHERN RUGBY
UNION FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIDNES, England.—After holding the premier position in the Northern Rugby Union Football League for three months, Widnes have at last, on November 22, been deposed. They were defeated at Swinton by 6 points to 5 after a hard struggle. This defeat came as a surprise; but the winners were the better team on the day's play and earned their victory, for they gave a sparkling display. Huddersfield, who now go to the top of the league, are playing in championship form. They have scored 272 points in their 12 games, and at Dewsbury, Be-gronov kicked his fiftieth goal for the season.

Hull Kingston Rovers are still busy strengthening their team, and they look like having a strong side by the time the Northern Union cup competition comes round. They started by securing Browham from Neath, and later signed on Lynch, the former Leeds and Batley player. Now they have added A. E. Wilkinson and Robert Boagie of the Hartlepool Rovers. Both are Durham County men.

The Wigan directors evidently favor Wales and its borders when in search of players. Following on the capture of Dan Hurcombe, Talywain's captain, the Wigan club have been successful in securing the services of S. Donovan, the right wing three-quarter back from the same club. He has a fine turn of speed, a safe pair of hands, and is a free scorer, so that he should prove a useful acquisition to his new club. Results of Northern Union games November 22:

Swinton 6, Widnes 5.
Huddersfield 25, Dewsbury 9.
Barrow 17, Oldham 6.
Warrington 16, Rochdale Hornets 0.
St. Helen's Recreation —, Salford 0.
Halifax 17, St. Helen's 8.
Leigh 25, Batley 5.
Bramley 6, Hurslet 2.
Bradford Northern 14, Hull Kingston Rovers 4.
Hull 8, Broughton Rangers 3.
Leeds 11, Keighley 0.
Wakefield Trinity 10, York 7.

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION LEAGUE STANDING

Swinton 6, Widnes 5.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							</
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FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDEdge Bill Helps Exchange—
Fluctuating Discount Brings
Action by Canada—Depreciation
of Liberty Bonds

The passing by Congress of the Edge bill marks an important step toward a betterment of international trade conditions, and the effect was seen in the strength displayed in European exchange rates. Bankers consider the bill as a decided bull factor, and their opinion was justified by the advancing rates.

It was not in the exchange market alone that a marked effect was noted. Coupled with easier money, the passage of the bill caused stocks on the New York market to take a decided turn upward, necessitating some quick covering on the part of those who had sold short. Active buying and higher prices in the corn market in Chicago resulted from the bullish sentiment derived from this source, and the various cotton markets were also affected when a substantial rise in the price of futures took place.

However, the rally in exchange rates was of short duration, for a reaction set in toward the end of the week and yesterday saw sterling, franc, and lire within a few cents of their record low prices. Bankers still hope that the government will change its attitude toward further credit to European countries, for although the government insists the question is one for bankers and exporters to settle themselves, the latter maintain that nothing can be done satisfactorily without government endorsement.

Discount on Canadian Funds
The increasing discount on Canadian funds in this country has caused a great deal of comment and concern in certain quarters. At one time during the week the rate was as high as 1 1/2 per cent. It is now thought likely that an embargo will be placed on American goods entering the Dominion until the discount can be materially reduced. In the meantime a temporary suspension of the issuance of money orders in Canada on the United States has been instituted, but this was brought about more by the violent fluctuations that are taking place than the actual discrepancy in the rate.

Federal Reserve's Gold
For the week ended December 12, the Federal Reserve system showed an increase in gold reserves for the first time since November 14. This was incidental to a transfer of German gold from the Food Administration, which the latter received during the summer in payment of foodstuffs.

The Federal Reserve note circulation has been increased by \$26,076,000, bringing the amount outstanding to the record figure of \$2,907,435,000. The increase is partly attributed to the demand at this period of the year for new money and the Treasury officials are urging that new notes be used instead of gold coin.

Liberty Bonds
Liberty bond prices have been on the down-grade since the 1st of October and lately have been decidedly weak, due in some degree to selling by corporations and heavy tax payers to establish losses before the close of the current year. When it is realized that in the case of three issues bought at par, the investor can record a eight-point loss it is perhaps not surprising that many have availed themselves of this opportunity.

The announcement that the government had purchased \$953,050,500 Liberty bonds for a sinking fund came as a decided disappointment to many who expected that purchases from this source would stabilize the market. Since it has failed this year it is concluded that it can have little force during the remainder of the current bond purchase years. This thought has accelerated selling by those who do not wish to hold their bonds to maturity.

It is also well known that large amounts of Liberty bonds were offered as collateral for margin accounts by speculators. Many of these accounts were forced to liquidate their collateral in the recent break in the stock market.

The following table shows the declines from the highest price of the year:

Stock	High	Low	Dec. 1919
U. S. Liberty 3 1/2%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 4%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 4 1/2%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 5%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 5 1/2%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 6%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 6 1/2%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 7%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 7 1/2%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 8%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 8 1/2%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 9%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 9 1/2%	101.00	98.98	2.12
U. S. Liberty 10%	101.00	98.98	2.12

At current levels the Victory 4 1/2% yield over 5 per cent, and the third 4 1/2% return about the same. The fourth and second 4 1/2% yield approximately 4.90 per cent, the first 4 1/2% and the second 4 1/2% yield approximately 4.40 per cent, the first 4 1/2% and the second 4 1/2% yield approximately 4.40 per cent, the first 4 1/2% and the second 4 1/2% yield approximately 4.40 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 3.55%, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.65%, commercial 60-day bills 3.65%, demand 3.74%, cables 3.75. Francs demand 35%, cables 37. Lire demand 13.20, cables 13.15. Marks demand 2.04, cables 2.06. Government bonds easy, railroad bonds firm. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days and 6 months 7. Call money easy, high 8, low 6, ruling rate 6, closing bid 7, offered at 8, last loan 8. Bank acceptances 4%.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Can	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
A O & W	173 1/2	174 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Am Inter Corp	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Loco	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Sme	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Sugar	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am T & C	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Anaconda	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Atchafalpa	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Bald Loco	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
B & O	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Beth Steel	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Can Pac	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Chandler	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
C M & St P	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Chino	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Comp Prods	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Cuba Cane	209 1/2	210 1/2	209 1/2	209 1/2
Cuba Cane prd	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
End-Johnson	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Gen Electric	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gen Motors	166 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Goodrich	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Int Paper	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Inspiration	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Int M Mar	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Int M Mar prd	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kennecott	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Max Motor	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Midvale	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Pac	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y Central	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
No Pac	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pan Am	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Penn	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierce-Farwell	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Reading	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Rep I & St	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Roy D N Y	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
So Pac	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Sinclair	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Studebaker	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Texas Co	228 1/2	229 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/2
Trans Oil	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Union Pac	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
U S Rubber	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
U S Smelting	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U S Steel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Copper	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Wills-Over	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Close
Lib 3 1/2%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 4%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 4 1/2%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 6%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 6 1/2%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 7%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 7 1/2%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 8%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 8 1/2%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 9%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 9 1/2%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 10%	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Close
Anglo-French 5%	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Marseilles 6%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Paris 6%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2%	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Tel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Ch dom	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Wool	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Zinc	166 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
do prd	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Arizona	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Booth Fish	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Boston & Maine	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Butte & S	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cal & Arizona	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cal & Hecla	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Copper Range	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Davis-Dale	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
East Butte	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
East Mass	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Fairbanks	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Gorton-Pet	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Gray & Davis	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Greene-Can	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Isle Royale	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lake Copper	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mass Gas	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
May-Old Colony	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mullins Body	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
North Butte	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Old Dominion	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Oscoda	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Parish & Bing	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pond Creek	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Root & Van Der	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Stewart & C	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Swift & C	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
United Fruit	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
United Shoe	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U S Smelting	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Attna Explos	8 1/2	8 3/4
Amer Safety Razor	17 1/2	17 3/4
Elk Basin	17 1/2	17 3/4
General Asphalt	114 1/2	115 1/2
General Motors (new)	24 1/2	25 1/2
Gilliland Oil	48 1/2	49 1/2
Hecla Mining	48 1/2	49 1/2
Midwest Refining	16 1/2	17 1/2
Montgomery Ward	42 1/2	43 1/2
Retail Candy	17 1/2	17 3/4
Salt Creek	42 1/2	43 1/2
Summa Petrol	42 1/2	43 1/2
Texmarine Boat	13 1/2	14 1/2
Texaco (new)	58 1/2	59 1/2
Texas Ranger	15 1/2	16 1/2
United States Ste	15 1/2	16 1/2
White Oil	3 1/2	4 1/2
W States O & G	1 1/2	2 1/2

*New York quotation.

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STRENGTH SHOWN
BY SECURITIES

Yesterday's strong New York stock market seemed to indicate that the proposed segregation of the five big packing companies will not be injurious either to the packing concerns or anybody else. Stocks made good gains, some of the old-time speculative favorites recording big advances. At the close General Motors up 12 1/2, Crucible 7 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 12 1/2, American International 2 1/2, Baldwin 2 1/2, Canadian Pacific 2 1/2, Marine preferred 2 1/2, Pan-Royal Dutch 3 1/2, Republic Steel 3 1/2, Texas Company 2 1/2, U. S. Rubber 2 1/2, U. S. Steel 1 1/2. Total sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares.

DIVIDENDS

The H. R. Mallinson Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 2.

The Flint Cotton Mills Corporation declared the quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable January 2 to stockholders of record December 31.

The Mexican Telegraph Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable January 12 to stockholders of record December 31.

The International Fur Exchange, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1.

The Continental Insurance Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, payable January 7, 1920, to stockholders of record December 31.

The Boston Wharf Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable December 31 to stockholders of record December 15.

The Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable January 25 to stockholders of record December 31.

The Hupp Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable to stockholders on record December 20.

The Metropolitan Bank of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, both payable January 2.

The Steel & Tube Company of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stockholders of record December 20.

The Fulton Trust Company of New York declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, in addition to the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, both payable January 2.

The Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York declared a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent, payable January 7, 1920, to stockholders of record December 27, 1919.

The directors of the Trucon Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, payable January 15 to stockholders of record January 1.

The Sullivan Machinery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable January 15 to stockholders of record January 1.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies have declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock payable January 15, to holders of record December 28.

The Library Bureau declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, both payable January 2 to stockholders of record December 20.

The Merchants National Bank of Boston declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable January 2. This disbursement increases the rate from 8 per cent to 12 per cent per annum.

The Parish Bingham Corporation declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share together with the regular quarterly payment of 75 cents, both payable January 20 to stockholders of record December 31.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, \$20 a share, and an extra dividend of \$15 a share. Both are payable January 1 to stockholders of record December 19.

The Consolidated Textile Corporation declared an initial dividend of 75 cents a share, payable January 22 to stockholders of record January 15. The directors have decided to offer 55,000 shares to the stockholders.

The National City Bank of New York declared a dividend of 1-2-3 per cent, payable January 2. This dividend was declared because the directors have decided to make the fiscal year of the bank the same as the calendar year.

The Montgomery Ward Company declared a dividend of 51 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable January 12 to stockholders of record December 31.

ary 12 to stock of record December 31. This dividend is at the rate of \$7 a share per annum and covers the period from December 4 to December 31.

The International Mercantile Marine Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent on account of deferred dividends on preferred stock, reducing the accumulated back dividends due to 47 per cent. The dividend is payable February 2 to holders of record January 12.

The Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad Company declared a quarterly 1 1/2 per cent common dividend and the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred stock dividend, both payable January 2 to stockholders of record December 20. Previously the company had been paying a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock.

The Columbia Trust Company of New York declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. The directors also ordered a distribution of 75 cents a certificate to the holders of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company beneficial certificates. Both payments will be made December 31.

The directors of Stern Brothers have resumed payment of the regular dividends on the preferred stock declaring a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 1 to stockholders of record February 20. After the close of business for the year ending January 31, 1920, the directors will give consideration to the accumulated unpaid dividends on the preferred stock.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ALBERT COATES AS CONDUCTOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The second Hallé concert of the Manchester season was one of those fine and exhilarating concerts which come to the music-lover all too rarely, but which, when they do come, fill him with joy and a noble emotion. To this joyous result many factors contributed: Mr. Coates, the new conductor, Mr. Rosing, the Russian singer, the playing of the orchestra, and the music selected.

Mr. Albert Coates, who appeared for the first time on a Manchester platform, is a Lancashire man; but he has long been an absentee from his own land, and has won laurels and renown as the conductor of the Russian opera houses in Petrograd and Moscow. Great curiosity and no little serious interest were aroused by his entry into the musical arena of his native country where his abilities were untried and untested. A continental reputation is not quite the same thing as a native one, though it added immensely to the sense of expectation that Mr. Coates had been the first English conductor to win his spurs and an assured position in a foreign land where music is valued and understood. Two things were remarked about the program, which had been drawn up by Mr. Coates: that the music was modern, Wagner or post-Wagner, and that it had a strong Russian flavor, the chief number being a symphony of Scriabine, which the presence of the fine Russian singer, Mr. Vladimir Rosing, with a group of songs by Rimsky-Korsakov, Gretschukoff, Nevrustoff, and Moussorgsky, did much to strengthen.

Mr. Coates an Innovator

It may be said at once that Mr. Coates made a good impression. The concert opened with the ever-delightful "Meistersinger" overture, and it was at once seen that Mr. Coates had views of interpretation that were his own, as well as full control of his instrumental forces. In both the overture and the "Siegfried Idyll," which came later, there were departures from the traditional readings which are more or less sacrosanct as derived from the authority of Richter; but it is not too much to say that new beauties were revealed, and that the changes of tempo gave variety and richness to these classical and beautiful scores. One always hears a new interpretation of a familiar work, accused by some of being sacrilegious and of "pulling the score about," but one must judge of the total effect produced and allow the conductor to work out his own conception. One's chief regret was that Mr. Coates had no opportunity of showing what he could demonstrate with Beethoven and the earlier classics.

In the two pasacaglias of Cyril Scott, another Lancashire musician, the audience had a taste of what Mr. Coates can do with the ultra-modern school of music, which aims at new effects by means of original harmonic and contrapuntal devices. The pasacaglia is normally one of the simplest forms of music, usually consisting of a short theme of four or eight bars treated in variation form, the variations being not in the theme itself but exclusively in the embroidery with which it is enriched. Mr. Scott's pasacaglias are based upon two simple Irish airs, the "Famine Song" and the "Boy." In the first, and though of moderate length, there is for an immense orchestra, including every instrument of percussion, a cello, a grand piano, and an organ. The orchestral score consists of some 40 different staves, and the effect of climax in the "Famine Song" is something overwhelming. The theme of it is first given out by the double basses and the harp, after which it is transferred to the middle register. Both works are full of "harmonic problems"; in other words, sounds and combinations and progressions are heard that have never been heard before. Sometimes one is reminded of the "ear-piercing" of Othello, but one is fair to admit that familiarity may reconcile the ear with these novel effects, as the compositions are in many respects masterpieces of orchestral scoring. There is no finality in modern harmony, and the progressions that Beethoven and even Wagner disdained, are the commonplaces of Elgar and Strauss.

Scriabine's Fourth Symphony

It was, however, in the fourth symphony of Scriabine that Mr. Coates won his greatest triumph, though the Cyril Scott pieces were superbly performed. The "Poème de l'Extase" has not been heard much in England, and was quite new to Manchester. In order of composition it preceded Scriabine's final "Prometheus" symphony, which is the last word in the new music of color and sensation. Like so many modern compositions, the "Poème de l'Extase" is a kind of program music. It is in one movement only, but the various sections are so labeled as to indicate the growth of the emotion. There is finally a grand coda in which the brass peals out with magnificent effect. The music rises from a sort of chaos to a state of rapture, as the title implies, and to produce his effects, Scriabine introduces many different kinds of bells and cymbals. A chastened barbarism seems to envelop the whole work. To what extent such effects are legitimate, who shall say? The audience was obviously moved by the music, and received it with a warmth not often accorded to first performances. How far this was a tribute to the virtuosity of the performance, and how far it indicated appreciation of the music itself, it is impossible to say. Unquestionably, it was a triumph for the conductor. He at any rate was at one with the composer, and gave his whole heart to the music. For him

there was no trace of a feeling that this kind of music was begotten of chaos and of attempting to navigate an uncharted sphere; and that it was therefore only an experiment in that limbo which is outside the domain of art, whose first law is one of order and sanity.

Scriabine's Ethics

One could not help being moved by a performance so well inspired; nor could one silence later questionings about the musical ethics of the later Scriabine and the path he was pursuing. There was the feeling that his genius and accomplishment, like that of the Caroline poet who wrote the "Rapture," would have been better if governed and directed by promptings less anarchical, despite the beauty of much of the workmanship and the exquisite solo passages for the violin and other instruments. Music has many new fields to open out, and genius is required to open them. But in every age there are fairly well-defined limits to the scope of musical as of all other arts, and it is quite easy for innovators to overpass the limits of the legitimate, and hasten that period of decadence, which is typified by the rococo and the baroque, and which lies in wait for music also.

Mr. Rosing is a really fine artist and a great singer. It cannot be said that he has a great voice, but every other gift of temperament and imagination has been vouchsafed to him. He makes a mistake in singing familiar songs of Brahms, Schumann, and Wagner in French, because both the alien language and the translation destroy the familiar charm; and perhaps he is ill advised in attempting things like the "Prize Song" from the "Meistersinger" at all. But his cycle of Russian songs shows a range of expression and a genius for interpretation beyond anything one can recall upon the lyric stage. In dramatic and poetic gifts he is equally well endowed, and these gifts are seldom revealed in anything like abundance on the concert platform. The Russian lieder take on a new significance as sung by Mr. Rosing in his native tongue, and a new idea is gained of Moussorgsky and Rimsky-Korsakov as he interprets their lyrics. It may be added that a particularly fine illustration of the power of the artist to produce an atmosphere was afforded by his interpretation of the "Song of a Poor Wanderer," by Gretschukoff, the pathos of which went to every heart.

Mr. Coates in London

The Philharmonic Concert With Mr. Cortot as Soloist

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Philharmonic Society holds such a unique position as the premier British concert-giving association that the opening concert of its one hundred and eighth season, on November 20, might well be made the occasion for a survey of its achievements. Did it not commission Beethoven's ninth symphony in 1822; did it not bestow its gold medal on Brahms, Joachim, von Bülow, Rubinstein, and other great musicians who were its proud recipients; have not well-nigh all artists of European fame appeared at its concerts? Yet if any persons went to Queen's Hall on the evening of November 20 prepared to meditate on past glories or good promises of the season to come they must have found little leisure for such exercises, for this opening concert was dominated by the genius of one man—Albert Coates.

"Hats off, gentlemen!" as Schumann would have said. And in its own way the Royal Philharmonic Society did doff its hat. That audience, renowned for exclusive, judicial calm, cheered Coates to the echo at the end of the concert, while he smilingly tried to pass the honors on to the orchestra. True enough, the latter had played splendidly; but these men, who are picked out at the top of their profession, are among the first to acknowledge Coates' greatness as a conductor.

It is difficult to sum up his methods in a few sentences. Under him music assumes a completeness and clarity of presentation that are to ordinary interpretative conceptions as an Alpine dawn to a London dusk. He has elevation of thought and emotion, a splendid breadth of style, perfect finish in small details. One gets the impression that he handles a huge orchestra with the same power and exquisite precision as that with which the captain of a battle cruiser maneuvers his ship. An old Viennese woman once referred to Beethoven as the "General of the Musicians"; assuredly Albert Coates is a post captain among those who sail the rhythmic sea of music.

These general considerations have been mentioned first because they are things obvious to all his hearers, experts and laymen alike, but from the technical point of view his conducting is no less remarkable. His best is intensely rhythmic, capable of the utmost gradations of speed and force. All good conductors can move their hands slowly or quickly, but Coates surpasses them in both extremes. His slow gestures seem almost as deliberate as the rising of a star, his quick ones are of an incredible speed. And in the art of expressive gesture he is amazing. While he conveys the rhythm with his right hand, his left expresses the whole emotional intent of the music to his orchestra. Yet all is done so legitimately that he never once oversteps the bounds of artistic concert work to become melodramatic. It has been said of the famous Russian ballet dancers that their art of gesture begins where the English leaves off. Coates has surely learned all that the Russian had to teach during the years of his conductorship in Petrograd, and he has adapted it to his own purposes. The program of this particular Philharmonic concert served well to show

his many-sided powers. It opened with "The Battle of Kerojenez," an intermezzo from Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Koshchey," music which in itself has no vivid interest, but Coates invested it with distinction. Frank's "Symphonies Variations for Piano and Orchestra" followed, finely played by Alfred Cortot with the complete cooperation of conductor and band. Next came a "Poem for Orchestra," by Holbrooke, based on Poe's poem "Uralume." The music comes nearer to beauty than the verse, but—written in 1904 in a vein of studied modernism—it already sounds slightly out of date.

One of the principal events of the evening was the first public performance of Debussy's "Fantasie for Piano and Orchestra." Though written as early as 1889, Debussy never sanctioned its publication until a short time ago. It proved to be a work of genuine merit and charm, and made its debut under the best conditions with Cortot as the soloist. In response to prolonged applause he played "La Cathédrale Engloutie" as an encore. The concert ended with a magnificent performance of Scriabine's third symphony, "The Divine Poem"; a noble work, nobly conducted. It is not an exaggeration to say that Coates' readings of Scriabine are as authoritative as Richter's of Wagner in former days.

PARIS AGAIN HEARS WAGNER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A musical event of importance in Paris was the reappearance of Wagner on the concert programs. The Concert Padeloup was the first to undertake this perilous enterprise, and one already begins to wonder how there ever could have existed a Wagner dispute. Wagner is public property just as are Bach and Beethoven. It is true that there exists his unfortunate pamphlet of 1870! If, however, one were to pay attention to all that has been said derogatory to France, one would have in the first place to refuse to play Shakespeare, and above all one would be obliged to anathematize Dante, whose anniversary is soon to be celebrated in Paris, for his work is full of insults for France. It is true that Wagner was selfish and rather vulgar, and not at all sympathetic. In fact his work crumbles away. He was wordy and empty, and his overwhelming sentimentality, his transcendental aestheticism, his dramatic themes—all this edifice which appeared to us sumptuous formerly and which one thought enduring in art falls away, and in a short time only a few pages will remain which will be considered fit for concerts.

Wagner's Genius

But these pages are marvels, and he who wrote them was a great musician! As great as the greatest, an inexhaustible source of melody, of rhythmic invention, of powerful expression of plasticity and of a sovereign lyricism. And what musical power there is in his orchestration! Now it lives, pulsates and sings with inexhaustible strength.

The choice of the overture to the "Master Singers" in the Padeloup Concert was symbolic and perhaps ironical in its significance. The "Master Singers" is a splendid hymn to the glory of Germanism, an ode extolling the idea of Pan-Germanism. And it is this overture, expressing the best drama of Wagner, which was applauded enthusiastically by 2000 Parisians at the Winter Circus, in spite of a few timid protests which were quickly suppressed.

After an admirable rendition of the overture to "Gwendoline" by Chabrier, a most sonorous and vibrant as well as a most vulgar composition, and how Wagnerian—which reminds one of the Pair of Neully more than of a legendary drama, the symphony in B flat of Chausson was given which Mr. Bâton directed with great poetry and emotion; and then the audience was treated to the "Six Arab Poems," by Louis Aubert.

Neglecting the Voice

Aubert is a charming musician, of great elegance, subtlety and refinement. But he may be criticized in these poems, which his orchestration has succeeded in enveloping in a voluptuous atmosphere, for condemning the human voice, the finest, the richest, the most expressive of instruments, and the voice of Mme. Nauroy who sang is of a rare quality—to play only a rhythmic rôle in the melody. Why do none of these little scraps of melody which ran so suggestively through the orchestral warp never appear in the human voice? Why this eternally monotonous declamation for the singer, which Mr. Bâton underlined with much art? Why the suppression of all lyrical accent? Why does Mr. Aubert, who adores sonority for itself alone, deprive his work of a rare and warm sonory? It would be simpler to have the poems recited, and carry the drama of declamation which spools the bursts of the orchestra. How beautiful it was, when at the end of the second melody, the voice mingled with the orchestra! This passage was especially applauded by the public, as was Mme. Nauroy, who deserved it. Then came the "Ts r Sultan," of Rimsky-Korsakov, and the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns. Mr. Chevillard in his turn also gave some Wagner—the prelude to "Tristan" and "Isolde's Love Death." Mr. Chevillard is a great conductor, the great national French director, whose lucidity, solidity, imperturbable rhythm and grandeur of manner in leading his orchestra one can but admire. In this incomparable poem of "Tristan and Isolde" these qualities are necessary in order to hold in leash the overflowing of sentiment.

BEECHAM COMPANY IN "TRISTAN"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A performance of "Tristan and Isolde" will tax most singers, and is really a big undertaking for a newborn opera school such as that in Britain. It requires great personalities, great voices, and great experience. Perhaps it is the very bigness of the enterprise that calls out the best in the Beecham Opera Company, or perhaps it is simply that the work is naturally put into the hands of the most experienced, owing to the great demands it makes on the singers. At any rate, it is in opera less these that one gets at the company's best work, and there is much less evidence of the carelessness in detail and unevenness of individual effort that unfortunately give a tinge of amateurishness to so many of their representations.

The more one hears the later Wagner music-dramas, after one has ceased to be just swept off one's feet by the overwhelming current of the music, the more one wonders if Wagner himself was not carried out of his depth by his impetuous inspiration. The conception of such a play as "Tristan" is immense, but is not the orchestral structure too huge to be really practical? One feels all the time that he conceived his voices as being instruments with the tone and carrying power of trumpets, and again and again they are swamped by the volume of orchestral sound, which it is impossible to restrain without weakening the dynamic force of the whole. Again, if you can hear the voices, is it possible to hear the words? The interest of the play is so strongly psychological that every phrase must be clearly heard to assist the understanding of the development of the drama. Without this, the scene on board ship becomes merely an exhibition of noisy violence, and much the same must be said of Tristan's ravings in the last act. Norman Allin's beautiful articulation showed that every word can be heard when the orchestral texture is not too thick, but it is doubtful if it is humanly possible to be intelligible in such passages as the beginning of the love duet, or in a great deal of the two scenes referred to above.

As to the Translation

It is quite certain that the other night scarcely fifty words were audible in the first act; indeed one could catch little that either Rosina Buckman or Frank Mullings said without a considerable effort. Of course this may have been intentional. Any self-respecting singer must be ashamed to sing the stilted pseudo-literary phrases with which the Corder translation is filled. Isolde's first words are: "What wilt thou dare insult me?" the word "wilt" apparently being used in order to preserve the same initial letter in the first two words as in the German "Wer wagt mich zu höhnen?" though what purpose is served by the alteration it is impossible to conceive. Or is "wilt" supposed to be a more poetical word than "man"? To take another instance in Act III, the Shepherd's "Vold appears the sea" ("Vold" was substituted for blank in the printed version—a slight improvement perhaps) fell on the ear with a hideously distorted banality. Most ludicrous of all is Isolde's utterance in the first act, beginning, "In shrinking trepidation, which sounded like a comic verse by Hilaire Belloc or G. K. Chesterton. Why is it considered necessary to follow so slavishly the rhymes, or indeed the actual words? Clearly it would be better to translate "Leer und öd' das Meer" by "Ne'er a ship in sight," which conveys the exact meaning of the situation rather than by "Blank appears the sea," which is bad English and merely comic in effect. If we wish to keep the word "sea," "Bare and waste the sea" is better, and is actually nearer to the German.

The Singers

Rosina Buckman gives a good, all-round performance of "Isolde," of a rather conventional type. There is much color in her interpretation, though the part will allow of more subtlety of expression. Her articulation is not good, chiefly, one feels, because her legato is not good. Possibly she breaks the tone in the effort to make her words clear, a fault with many singers, though a perfect legato (Norman Allin's articulation referred to above, goes to prove this) as a matter of fact, is a necessity for perfect diction. She scarcely rose to the heights of the "Liebestod," but it is a little hard that one should always have in one's thought the picture of such personalities as Malten, Ternina, or Fassbender. So it is, however. The inspired greatness of Ternina's "Liebestod" insistently captures the memory, and willing or not one draws comparisons. Both the beginning and the end of the love duet were lame, however—almost too much so in the first two acts, as he by no means always carried through the orchestra—and dramatically he gave a good, straightforward reading, though he has an annoying trick of making gestures in miniature, as it were, which are not at all effective. He was at his best in the third act.

Glady's Ancrum, if she has person-

ality, fails to get it over the footlights and uses her voice insistently at the forte of mezzo-forte. Her cajoling of Isolde in Act I—a great opportunity—badly missed fire.

Percy Heming's Kurwenal was interesting but weak in character. In the first act he tried to give him a dignity which he hardly carried off, in place of the rough bluster which one expects, and the effect was stiffness and a gentleness which surely cannot belong to one who treated Isolde to the tavern song and jests of the earlier scene. The last act he sang and played with great tenderness and understanding.

Norman Allin's diction has already been mentioned. He has a fine big voice, but his upper notes want looking to. His singing and acting as King Mark were painfully studied and colorless, nor was his intonation always true. Herbert Langley, who gives character to everything he does, played Melot, and the rest of the minor parts were well done.

Percy Pitt brought the orchestra along well, but seldom spared the singers, and once or twice too obviously took the lead. The stage decoration is of the customary order. The curtain on board ship parted cleverly before the orchestra touched it, and appeared uncertain what to do when she went to close it again. At the difficulties at Covent Garden so stupendous that it is impossible to hang the back cloth without making a large fold right down the sky and sea? One does not ask for realism in opera, but all illusion disappears in the face of such elementary defects as this.

CHAMBER MUSIC IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Chamber music is taking on a growth and a diversity here that possibly indicates a revolt on the part of the public against the recital type of entertainment, which has so long been the dominant thing. Hitherto, the phrase chamber music, has carried in the thought of many persons a rather chilling connotation, in spite of the assurance given by technicians that the string quartet furnishes the ideal combination of sounds for harmony, and in spite, too, of the assurance given by historians that the classic masters left behind them more chamber music compositions than symphonies. But of late, the phrase seems to have taken on unaccustomed warmth and to have become, as never before, to the popular heart.

Changing Fashions in Concerts

People who used to think that the only way they could really get at what a violinist had to say was to hear him play a program of works founded in part upon technical brilliancy and in part upon pictorial prettiness, are beginning to realize that there is another way, and perhaps a better one, in which the great artist appears as joint interpreter with other artists in a piece of concerted music. But this must not be taken to mean that patronage which was formerly all for Bach's chaconne and violin adaptations of folk-dances is now all for Brahms' quartets. Indeed, the reason why interest in chamber music is growing here is clearly because performers are broadening out the definition of it and making it mean a good deal more than merely the kind of music which an organization comprising two violinists, a viola player and a violoncellist, occasionally assisted by a pianist, can present. A group of artists that has stood for this larger definition is the New York Chamber Music Society, which includes wind players as well as string players; and lately something has developed which is not to be described as a group, but rather as a movement, called the Beethoven Association, which promises to give a meaning to the phrase chamber music, of unprecedented bigness. This movement, which seems to have the allegiance of all the important artists residing here, may conceivably cause chamber music and the Beethoven repertory to become in time synonymous terms. By preparing Beethoven programs for intimate hearing in Aeolian Hall, with quartets, trios, sonatas, piano solos, songs, and what not on the program, it will possibly make the definition of chamber music cover all that it ever did before and take in the recital besides.

A Specimen Program

To show how this may happen, the association at its last concert, on the evening of December 16, presented the sonata for violin and piano, op. 23, with Mr. Elman and Mr. Gabrilowitsch as the players; the piano sonata, op.

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49, with Mr. Gabrilowitsch playing; the songs, "Penitence" and "Longing," and the aria, "In Questa Tomba Oscura," with Mme. Florence Easton singing; and the septet in E flat major, op. 29, for violin, viola, cello, double-bass, clarinet, bassoon and horn, with Messrs. Elman, Féris, Stoerber, Manoly, Chiffarelli, Kohon and Reiter as the players. Suffice it to say of the performance on the negative side that there were numerous signs of hasty preparation in the singing and the septet playing; and on the positive side that there was every evidence of thorough study and desire to attain exquisiteness of style and exaltation of mood in the sonata playing and the solo piano playing.

Another organization that is evidently in accord with the new idea of chamber music is the Letz Quartet, Messrs. Letz, Harmati, Kreiner, and Maas, which at a recent concert performed, in addition to quartets by Mozart and Beethoven, a septet by Ravel for four strings, harp, flute and clarinet, with Messrs. Salzedo, Possell, and Grisev assisting.

An organization which must needs, from its small membership, stand by the old method and give programs of chamber music in a restricted sense of the word, is the Elshuco Trio, Messrs. Breeskin, Willeke, and Giorli. This group was founded last year and continues this year with Mr. Breeskin taking the place of Mr. Gardner as violinist and with Mr. Giorli succeeding Mr. Epstein as pianist.

A set of performers that is influential in giving the definition of chamber music dignity is the Berkshire String Quartet, which has its winter studio in New York. The corporate organization under which this quartet works, the Berkshire Music Colony, announces its annual offer of a prize of \$1000 to the composer of the best string quartet submitted to a jury, the names of whose members will be announced later. The prize-winning composition will have its initial performance by the Berkshire String Quartet at the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, 1920, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

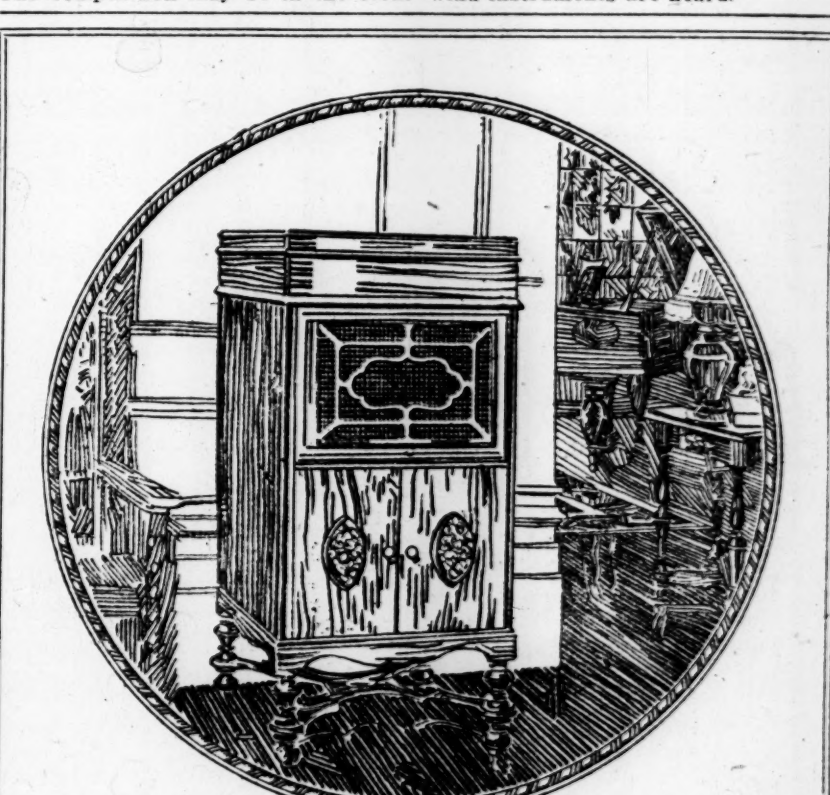
TZECHO-SLOVAK CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Music by Tzecho-Slovak composers will be presented at a concert to be given at the Hippodrome on Sunday, January 11, by the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House and Mme. Emmy Destinn, soprano. The conductor will be Georges Lapeyère, who is touring the United States with Mme. Destinn, assisting her in her recitals as piano accompanist. The composers represented on the program of the Hippodrome concert will include Dvorák, Smetana, and Fibich, and the selections will include the final scene of Smetana's opera, "Libusa," for soprano and orchestra. The concert is under the direction of Ottokar Bartik.

MILITARY BAND MUSIC PRIZE

NEW YORK, New York.—Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor of the New York Military Band, offers a prize of \$250 for the best composition for band by an American composer. The composition must be original, and must not have been played in public. No transcriptions or arrangements of published works will be considered. The composition may be in the form



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THE HOME FORUM

Sedge-Warblers

... And sedge-warblers, clinging so light
To willow twigs, sang longer than
the lark,
Quick, shrill, or grating, a song to
match the heat
Of the strong sun, nor less the water's
cool,
Gushing through narrow, swirling in
the pool.
Their song that lacks all words, all
melody,
All sweetness almost, was dearer
(then to me)
Than sweetest voice that sings in tune
sweet words.
This was the best of May—the small
brown birds
Wisely reiterating endlessly
What no man learnt yet, in or out of
school.

—Edward Thomas.

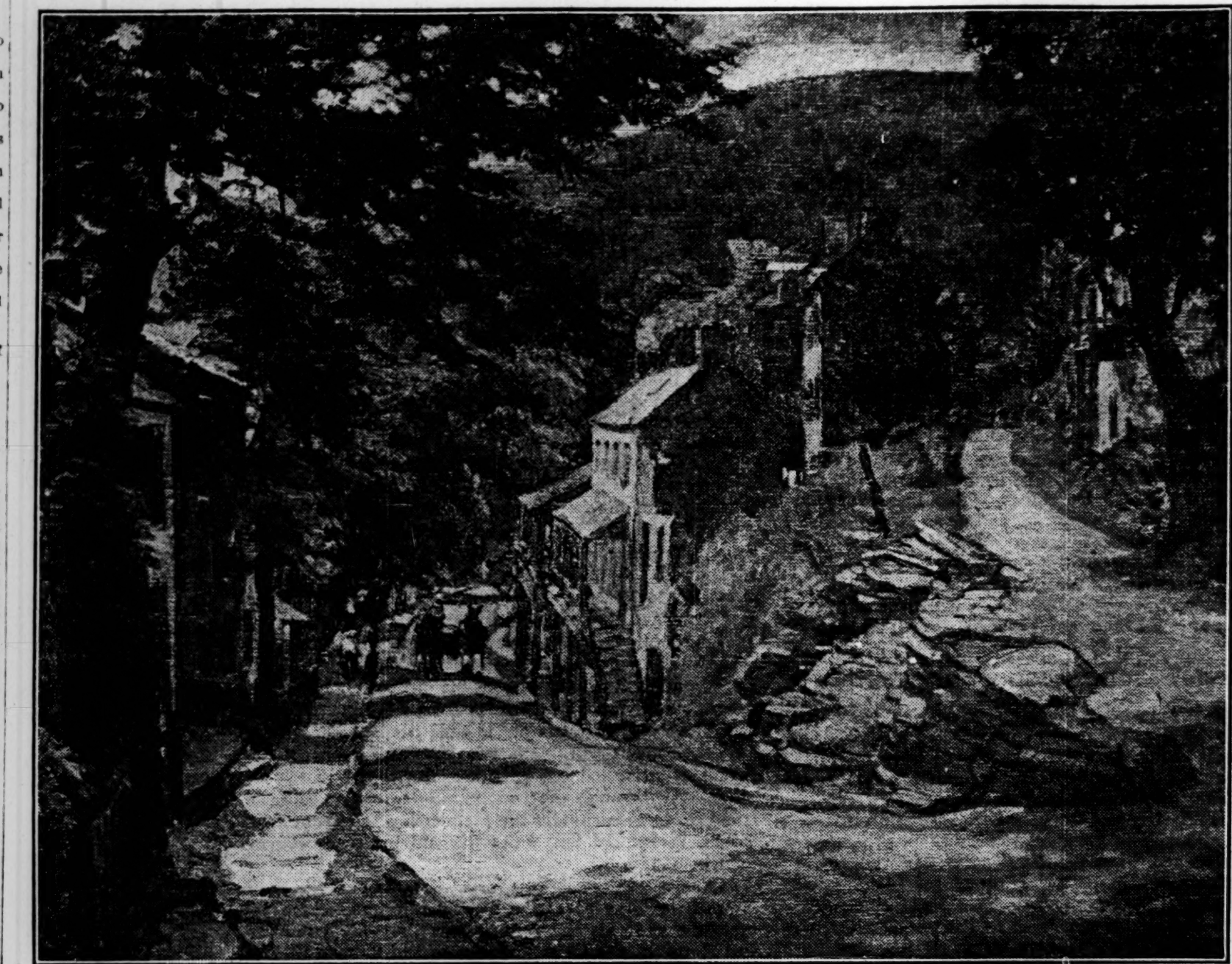
Charlotte Brontë to
G. H. Lewes

Dear Sir—I thank you, then, sincerely for your generous review; and it is with the sense of double content I express my gratitude, because I am now sure the tribute is not superfluous or obtrusive. You were not severe on "Jane Eyre"; you were very lenient. I am glad you told me my faults plainly in private, for in your public notice you touch on them so lightly, I should perhaps have passed them over, thus indicated, with too little reflection.

I mean to observe your warning about being careful how I undertake new works; my stock of materials is not abundant, but very slender; and, besides, neither my experience, my requirements, nor my powers are sufficiently varied to justify my ever becoming a frequent writer. I tell you this because your article in Fraser left in me an uneasy impression that you were disposed to think better of the author of "Jane Eyre" than that individual deserved; and I would rather you had a correct than a flattering opinion of me, even though I should never see you.

If I ever do write another book, I think I will have nothing of what you call "melodrama"; I think so, but I am not sure. I think, too, I will endeavor to follow the counsel which shines out of Miss Austen's "mild eyes," "to finish more and be more subdued"; but neither am I sure of that.

Why do you like Miss Austen so very much? I am puzzled on that point. What induced you to say that you would rather have written "Pride and Prejudice" or "Tom Jones," than any of the Waverley Novels? I had not seen "Pride and Prejudice," till I read that sentence of yours, and then I got the book. And what did I find? An accurate daguer-



"Harper's Ferry, in the Blue Ridge," from the painting by Clifford Ashley

Jefferson at Harper's
Ferry

On the hill behind the town of Harper's Ferry is "Jefferson's Rock," a remarkable formation composed of successive layers of stone piled, by some cataclysm, one upon another, with a very narrow foundation or base. Here at the gateway to the noble Valley of Virginia, between the rising plateaus of Maryland Heights and the steeper though not so high Loudoun Heights, the Shenandoah River joins the Potomac, and the tumultuous waters add the last touch to a sublime spectacle. Jefferson is said to have viewed the scene from this rock, which since has borne his name; and what he described, more than a century ago, in his "Notes on the State of Virginia," may be seen and enjoyed today.

The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge is one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance of this scene hurries our senses to the opinion that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterward, that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to rise they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain from its summit to its base. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their disruption and avulsion from their beds by the most powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impression.

"But the distant finishing which nature has given the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. It is as placid and beautiful as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, she presents to your eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the breach and participate of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way, too, the road happens to lead. You cross the Potomac above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you and within about twenty miles reach Fredericktown, and the fine country around that. The scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic."

—From "Life of Charlotte Brontë," by Mrs. Gaskell.

Advertisement

Saturday, March 11, 1709-10.

The censor having lately received intelligence, that the ancient simplicity in the dress and manners of that part of this island called Scotland begins to decay; and that there are at this time, in the good town of Edinburgh, beaux, fops, and coxcombs; his late correspondent from that place is desired to send up their names and characters with all expedition, that they may be proceeded against accordingly, and proper officers named to take in their canes, snuffboxes, and all other useless necessities commonly worn by such offenders.—The Tatler.

A Johnsonian Mystery

Next morning I won a small bet from Lady Diana Beauclerk, by asking him [Johnson] as to one of his particularities, which her Ladyship laid I durst not do. It seems he had been frequently observed at the Club to put into his pocket the Sevillian oranges, after he had squeezed the juice of them into the drink which he made for himself. Beauclerk and Garrick talked of it to me, and seemed to think that he had a strange unwillingness to be discovered. We could not divine what he did with them; and this was the bold question to be put. I saw on his table the spoils of the preceding night, some fresh peels nicely scraped and cut into pieces. "O, Sir, (said I) I now partly see what you do with the squeezed oranges which you put into your pocket at the Club." Johnson. "I have a great love for them." Boswell. "And pray, Sir, what do you do with them?" You scrape them, it seems, very neatly, and what next?" Johnson. "Let them dry, Sir." Boswell. "And what next, Sir?" Johnson. "Nay, Sir, you shall know their fate no further." Boswell. "Then the world must be left in the dark. It must be said (assuming a mock solemnity), he scraped them, and let them dry, but what he did with them next, he never could be prevailed upon to tell." Johnson. "Nay, Sir, you should say I more emphatically—he could not be prevailed upon, even by his dearest friends, to tell."—Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

Pre-Historic Art in
France

"Have you ever watched the attempt of anyone who does not know how to draw to put on paper the roughest kind of representation of a house or a horse or a human being? The difficulty and perplexity (to one not born with the drawing instinct) caused by the effort of reproducing an object one can walk around and see so familiar and unexpected. The thing is there, facing the draftsman, the familiar everyday thing—and a few strokes on paper ought to give at least a recognizable suggestion of it. But what kind of strokes? And what curves or angles ought they to follow? Try and

see for yourself, if you have never been taught to draw, and if no instinct tells you how. Evidently there is some trick about it which must be learned." Edith Wharton writes in "French Ways and Their Meaning."

"It takes a great deal of training and observation to learn the trick and represent recognizably the simplest three-dimensional thing, much less an animal or a human being in movement. And it takes a tradition, too: it presupposes the existence of some one capable of handing on the trick, which has already been handed on to him."

"Thirty thousand years ago—or perhaps more—there were men in France so advanced in observation and training of the eye and hand that they could represent fishes swimming in a river, stags grazing or fighting, bison charging with lowered heads or lying down and licking their own shoulders—could even represent women dancing in a round, and long lines of reindeer in perspective, with horns gradually diminishing in size."

"It is only twenty years ago that the first cavern decorated with prehistoric paintings was discovered at Altamira, in northwestern Spain. Its discoverer was regarded with suspicion and contempt by the archaeologists of the period: they let him see that they thought him an impostor. But ten or twelve years later the discovery of similar painted caves in all directions north and south of the Pyrenees at last vindicated Señor Sautola's sincerity, and set the students of civilization hastily revising their chronologies; and since then proofs of the consummate skill of these men of the dawn have been found on the walls of caves and grottoes all over central and southern France, throughout the very region where our American soldiers have been camping."

"The study of pre-historic art is just beginning, but already it has been found that drawing, painting, and even sculpture of a highly developed kind were practiced in France long before Babylon rose in its glory, or the foundations of the underworld Troy were laid. In fact, all that is known of the earliest historic civilizations is recent in date compared with the wonderful foreshortened drawings and clay statues of the French Stone Age."

"The traces of a very ancient culture discovered in the United States and in Central America prove the far-off existence of an artistic and civic development unknown to the races found by the first European explorers. But the origin and date of these vanished societies are as yet unguessed, and even were it otherwise they would not count in our artistic and social inheritance, since the Dutch and English colonists found only a wilderness peopled by savages, who had kept no link of memory with those vanished societies. There had been a complete break of continuity."

"In France it was otherwise. Anyone who really wants to understand France must bear in mind that French culture is the most homogeneous and uninterrupted culture the world has known. It is true that waves of invasion, on the verge of the historic period, must have swept away the astounding race who adorned the caves of central and southwestern France with drawings matching those of the Japanese in suppleness and audacity; for after that far-off flowering time the prehistoric comes on a period of retrogression when draftsman and sculptor fumbled clumsily with their implements. The golden age of prehistory was over. Waves of cold, invasions of savage hordes, all the violent convulsions of a world in the making, swept over the earliest

France and almost swept her away; almost, but not quite. Soon, Phœnicia and Greece were to reach her from the south, soon after that Rome was to stamp her once for all with the stamp of Roman citizenship; and in the intervals between these events the old, almost vanished culture doubtless lingered in the caves and river beds, handed on something of its great tradition, kept alive, in the hidden nooks which the savages spared, little hearths of artistic vitality."

"It would appear that all the while people went on obscurely modeling clay, carving horn and scratching drawings on the walls of just such river-cliff houses as the peasants of Burgundy live in to this day, thus nursing the faint embers of tradition that were to leap into beauty at the touch of Greece and Rome. And even if it seems fanciful to believe that the actual descendants of the cave-painters survived, there can be little doubt that their art or its memory was transmitted. If even this link with the past seems too slight to be worth counting, the straight descent of French civilization from the ancient Mediterranean culture which penetrated her by the Rhone and Spain and the Alps would explain the ripeness and continuity of her social life. By her geographic position she seemed destined to centralize and cherish the scattered fires of these old societies."

The Mayflower

The little seed, by Pilgrim hands
In fear and weakness sown,
May wait through long and weary years
Before to fullness grown;
But it shall stand, a mighty tree,
In glory and in pride,
And through the rising ages stretch
Its fruitful branches wide.

Then sail thou on, though torn and tossed,
By tempests driven and hurled,
Thou hast the charter which shall shape
And rule a coming world.
The tyrant kings, with haughty power,
Who scorned thy low estate,
Shall roam as exiles in the earth,
And on thy bidding wait.

Fair freedom from this hour shall date
A new and wondrous birth;
The light of liberty shall rise
To spread o'er all the earth;
The monarch's gilded throne shall grow
A cheap and childish thing,
For man in dignity shall stand,
And God alone be king.

Earth's ancient tribes and lands remote;
Where Indus rolls his tides,
Or where the Northern dwellers climb
The snowy mountain sides;
Where the fierce Arab spurs his steed
Across the burning plain,
Or fur-clad Russians drive the deer
With freely flowing rein;

Where the dark Ethiop spreads his tent
On Africa's eastern shores;
Or forest hunters skim the waves
With lightly dipping oars.—
All lands beneath the circling sun,
All islands of the sea,
As centuries roll, shall taste the fruit
From this fair Pilgrim tree.

—Increase N. Tarbox.

Heresy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible, like every other great philosophical or metaphysical treatise, is, to the superficial understanding, filled with contradictions. No man was more conscious of this than the great philosopher out of Tarsus. "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God," he wrote to the Corinthians, "for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Thus when Jesus said, one moment, to the Pharisees, "He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad," and, the next, rebuked John, for disowning the man casting out devils in the name of the Christ, in the words, "Forbid him not: for he that is not against us is for us," he, in each case, stated a great metaphysical fact, whilst seeming guilty of a logical contradiction. "Truth, spiritually discerned," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 275 of Science and Health, "is scientifically understood."

What Jesus meant is, to any person with ears to hear, as mathematically exact, and as easily comprehensible, as the multiplication table. He that is not at one with the Christ, Truth, is opposed to it. No man can at once believe in and deny the reality of the flesh; he cannot serve God and mammon. Even in his limited, human way, he must be either an idealist or a materialist, on the side of mind or of matter. But this does not in any way affect the fact that he that is not against Spirit is for it. The man who was casting out devils in the name of the Christ might not know so much of the intolerance of John assured him that he himself knew, but his very words and actions showed that he was relying not upon himself but upon Principle. If John had been relying less upon himself and more upon Principle, his acts and words would have manifested less fear of evil and of men; and he would have shared in the larger understanding of Love which enabled the greatest healer and teacher of all time to suffer the shortcomings, and to accept the services, of all who, however faintly, had seen the vision of the Christ.

The temper in which John had undertaken to forbid the man to cast out devils in the name of the Christ is revealed in the Gospel text. It was a temper of self-righteousness and pride. The disciples had been squabbling amongst themselves as to who should be greatest. It had apparently not occurred even to them that that was a question which would be answered not by argument but by demonstration. The greatest is always the one who denies himself most utterly, and who, with his ears closed to the cries of the multitude, walks most closely in the footsteps of the Christ. The multitude cries "Hosanna!" today and "Crucify him!" tomorrow. But this is immaterial to the man who is listening neither to the roar of its applause nor to the scream of its execration, but for the still, small voice of Truth. The disciples, fighting as to who was to be greatest, were listening for the applause, and were destined to hear instead for themselves the yell of "Crucify him!" If they had really listened to Jesus now, and accepted the lesson he was attempting to teach them, when, in the house at Capernaum, he set a little child in their midst, and told them simply and plainly that the material desire to be first necessitated being spiritually last, they would not have slept in the garden, nor met their own Gethsemane.

Such, then, was the frame of mind in which they were when they undertook to forbid the man by the way to cast out devils in the name of Truth. The audacity of the injunction was, of course, only equaled by its futility: it was like the Pharisees condemning Jesus for healing on the Sabbath, and it should have constituted a warning to the Christian church against the foolish cry of heresy. Even the Pharisee, Gamaliel, was wiser than that, when, in the Sanhedrin itself, he rose up and told the assembled doctors that, if any teaching were false, it would perish of itself, but that Truth could not be overthrown. Jesus himself gave another and, a perhaps, even stronger warning, to the disciples, in the parable of the tares, when the householder forbade his servants to root them up lest they should root up the wheat with them.

In all this, however, Jesus limited his forbearance to those who were not actually or deliberately opposing Principle. So long as a man positively repudiated Spirit in favor of matter he was aware that he could not possibly work in the vineyard of Spirit. Such a man could not gather the fruit of Spirit, he would, on the contrary, scatter abroad the tares of sensuality and matter. This was the man who not being with Spirit was against it, an entirely different person from the man who dimly seeing Principle fights his way toward it, through the pitfalls of the flesh. "Whoever," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 343 of Science and Health, "is the first meekly and conscientiously to press along the line of gospel-healing, is often accounted a heretic."

Necessarily, as a man learns more of Truth he loses his fear of heresy, for fear is always a more or less acute expression of materiality. Once the omnipotence of Truth is grasped the futility of any fear for Truth, and so of heresy is exposed; and the student of metaphysics realizes that he can go calmly upon his way, ignoring the "Hosannas" and the "Crucify hims,"

conscious that his own demonstrations, and not the opinions of men, are for him the milestones along the road from materiality to spirituality. It was the utter failure of the Pharisees to prevent the demonstrations of Jesus, through criticism, that constituted their impotence against him, despite all their charges of blasphemy and false teaching. And that impotence would have continued to the end had it not been Jesus' purpose to demonstrate the eternity of life to the world by means of the object lesson of the crucifixion. The Pharisees, no doubt, congratulated themselves on their success, when the cross was raised upon Calvary. That was, however, merely the shortsightedness of ecclesiastical despotism. Christ Jesus had answered Pilate's foolish boast of authority with the words, as metaphysically true as they were enigmatically to the sensuous Roman, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above."

Thus in this very fact of the crucifixion lies the spiritual guarantee of a man against all the forces of superstitious evil. Good is omnipotent and omnipresent.

Lichens and Mosses

"Lichen and mosses (though these last in their luxuriance are deep and rich as herbage, yet both for the most part humblest of the green things that live)—how of these?" asks Ruskin in "Modern Painters." "No words, that I know of, will say what these mosses are. None are delicate enough, none perfect enough, none rich enough. How is one to tell of the round bosses of furred and beaming green—the starred divisions of rubied bloom... the traceries of intricate silver, and fringes of amber, lustrous, arborescent, burnished through every fiber into fitful brightness and glossy traverses of silken change, yet all subdued and pensive, and framed, for simplest, sweetest, offices of grace?" "Yet as in one sense the humblest, in another they are the most honored of the earth-children. To them, slow-fingered, constant-hearted, is entrusted the weaving of the dark, eternal tapestries of the hills; to them, slow-pencilled, iris-dyed, the tender framing of their endless imagery. Sharing the stillness of the unimpassioned rock, they share also its endurance; and while the winds of departing spring scatter the white Hawthorn blossom like drifted snow, and summer dims on the parched meadow the drooping of its cowslip-sold—far above, among the mountains, the silver lichen-spoils rest, star-like, on the stone; and the gathering orange stain upon the edge of yonder western peak reflects the sunsets of a thousand years."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1919

EDITORIALS

There Is No New Thing Under the Sun

THE history of human knowledge is the history of contradictions, and this is inevitable for the reason that an understanding of the absolute demands a close adherence to Principle, whereas the human mind delights in compromise. Thus the Chinese, five centuries before the Christian, accepted the Golden Rule as laid down by Confucius, in its negative form, and preserved in the analects, "What you do not like when done to yourself do not do to others;" but the Chinese, like the Christian, has always compromised with what he has termed common sense in his application of this teaching to himself. Confucius, it is true, has recorded in his writings his regret that he did not literally carry out his own maxim, yet the Confucian enjoys a better excuse for his failure than does the Christian, for the gospel of Confucius was a materialistic gospel, conceived, like the rule of Francis of Assisi, some seventeen centuries later, in the hopeless attempt to convert the carnal mind into an organ of altruism, whereas the positive teaching of Jesus of Nazareth reduced matter to its native nothingness, with a completeness undreamed of by the Bishop of Cloyne, inasmuch as in the Christian philosophy the human mind fared no better than the human body.

The Bishop of Cloyne had insisted that matter was unreal in that it was a subjective condition of the human mind, and so a mere phenomenon of that mind subject to all the fluctuations of human thought. But there followed the usual fatal compromise with common sense, which gave to matter all the force of an objective reality, and exhibited Berkeley, in the phrase of Huxley, in the light of a "mired logician." This compromise may be stated in the concession to tar water. The human mind, it must be remembered, had been defined by the Bishop as the noumenon or reality which produced the phenomenon, or state of consciousness, known as matter. If, then, a man were sick it was obvious that the only cure for him was a change of mind, what in the New Testament is called repentance, being itself a translation of a Greek word signifying an after thought or, more literally, something causing a conviction afterward. To change the human mind, therefore, through the persuasion of a drug was very much in the nature of a man fooling himself, and opened up the whole train of mental suggestion by means of which the same man could first catch a cold—very exactly catch a cold—by simply persuading himself of the cold bestowing properties of a draft. This being so, tar water, properly believed in, must be just as good a remedy as any other, and for any complaint. So viewed it is, indeed, almost due an apology from Mr. Balfour, no matter what may be the case of Berkeley himself, for was it not Mr. Balfour who wrote, with playful irony, of the famous treatise, "The remedy it recommended became the fashion, and the doctors trembled for their monopoly. Since then, times have changed. Tar water, so suddenly elevated to the dignity of a universal medicine, has again sunk to the position of the humblest drug in the Pharmacopoeia."

But, after all, the Berkeleyan theory was only one of the milestones on the philosophic road of which the milliarum was Plato. Plato was the father of philosophic idealism, just as his student Aristotle was of philosophic materialism. Now these two theories may be defined as well out of Huxley as any other writer, in terms such as these, that "our knowledge is limited to facts of consciousness," and "that nothing exists beyond these and the substance of mind," which is the theory of idealism, or, to accept the theory of the materialist, "that material phenomena and the substance of matter are the sole primary existences."

The philosophy of Berkeley was, of course, a contradiction of and a protest against the mechanical theory of the universe as adumbrated by Locke and Newton, a theory which, inasmuch as it reduced all knowledge to sensual perception, had already roused the violent and often untempered criticism of philosophers such as Leibnitz. The ideas of Berkeley were, however, far in advance of anything Emerson's man in the street or Huxley's common sense philosopher were capable of comprehending. The great natural scientists might gradually assimilate them in their various theories of energy and motion, until Mr. Balfour one day was to declare that they had not so much explained matter as explained it away, but the philosopher of the street continued to grin through his horse collar. Then, one day, almost exactly two centuries after the publication of "The Principles of Human Knowledge," a certain Dr. Albert Einstein, sometime professor in the Universities of Zurich and Prague, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Academy in Berlin, electrified the whole world of natural science with what has come to be known as the Einstein theory, with the result that the descendants of the papers which once poked fun at Berkeley proclaim, in large headlines, "A Revolution in Human Thought," whilst that veteran gladiator, Frederic Harrison, seizes the opportunity to insist once more on the importance of the Positivist dogma of the limitations of human knowledge.

This Einstein theory is what some of the gentlemen, who invent the catch phrases for a long-suffering world, have already dubbed the New Philosophy. The Preacher more wisely declared, in the dawn of civilization, that there was no new thing under the sun. "The new learning" of the Renaissance was the old learning of Greece; the new idealism of Berkeley an approximation to the old idealism of Plato; and so now Mr. Whitehead boldly proclaims the Einstein theory the avengement of Berkeley, and insists that the revolutionaries have "stormed the last stronghold of Aristotelian scholasticism." Now the meaning of the Einstein theory, with all its consequences, must be dealt with separately; but there is no better or more significant occasion for discussing the whole matter than at the time of the recurrence of the great religious festival which celebrates the night when the wise men of the East followed the star of Bethlehem.

How much, it may be asked, has the world progressed beyond the wisdom of the first century in the centuries which have followed?

The occasion is one on which the Christian nations of the world may well do some very serious thinking. Centuries before the Christian era the greatest of all the humanistic thinkers, the pagan Plato, preached the unreality of matter to the world. In the centuries which have followed a line of mighty humanists, calling themselves now Platonists, now Conceptualists, and now idealists, have hammered the ore of Plato's teaching into every phase of human thought consistent with its fundamental idea. What was there then in the spiritual idealism of Jesus the Christ which enabled him to heal the sick and raise the dead, when the philosophy of a Plato or an Abelard had exploded itself in words, and the practice of a Berkeley degenerated in tar water? What was there in this idealism which enabled him to defy the law of gravitation before Newton discovered it, by walking on the water, and so to demonstrate in practice the unsoundness of a theory which Leibnitz could only disprove by bitter words and unfair argument? Mrs. Eddy has answered the question on page 313 of Science and Health, and her answer is worthy of the deepest consideration: "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause."

Packers' Concession a Great Step

THERE is a promise of better times, and relief for the people upon whom the economic pressure has borne most heavily of late, in the packers' decision to shape their business activities in accordance with government requirements without waiting for compulsory efforts through legislation and court procedure. Nobody can yet say how far their voluntary readjustment of methods and practices will meet the demands of those who have been criticizing them. The proof of the pudding, as usual, will be in the eating of it. But Attorney-General Palmer feels that this new turn to the packer situation is most gratifying. Senator Kendrick and Senator Kenyon, who have sponsored the bills devised to place restrictions upon packer activities similar to what have now been voluntarily conceded, see in the packers' action a great step toward improved conditions. And one thing seems clear beyond all question, namely, that whether or not the changes now conceded prove efficacious in bringing down the cost of living, they constitute an admission, on the part of what is generally believed to be the most powerful business combination that the world has ever seen, that no group of private individuals, no matter how powerful, should be permitted to control the necessities of living.

In their published statements commenting on the new arrangement, the packers emphasize the point that their compliance with the request of the Attorney-General cannot, in any way, be construed as an admission of guilt. And probably no considerable number of people in this country have any idea that the packers have been breaking the law. That they have been within the law, in fact, has gone far to make the problem of their relationship to the public a baffling one. Not as personally at variance with the law of the land, but as a great impersonal industrial and economic development, potentially at variance with the best interests of the mass of the people, the packers have been questionable. The packers, as an exemplification of the tendency and ultimatum of "the system" by which the business of America takes on the form of mammoth organizations, have stirred the doubts and animosities of the people. It is because their activities, centralized and organized in a fashion to constitute a modern marvel of economy and efficiency, have increasingly pointed toward economic control of those commodities that are held to be vital to popular existence that the packers have been looked upon as a menace. And in proportion as people have come to realize that the packers, in their chosen field, threatened to exert a power greater than the power of government in that field, people have increasingly come to believe that the subordination of the packers' power to the powers of the government ought to be explicitly and practically provided for.

The personality of the packers, in this connection, is really incidental. They happen to constitute the first group in which the modern tendency of business organization has become acutely effective. As a phase of economic development, the significance of the present decision is that the personal representatives of the movement are now seen in the attitude of casting their weight on the right side. That the packers were, in effect, antagonistic to popular government, has been the nub of popular doubt concerning them. By their action now, they not only affirm the "desire to cooperate with the government" as a means of overcoming popular unrest and allaying popular suspicion against them, but they give earnest to their affirmation by yielding themselves to the program which the Attorney-General proposes on the popular behalf.

This is a great step. Its promise looks beyond the scope even of packer activities. The attitude to which it gives expression is the real change. If it can be accepted as marking a general change in the attitude of the great industrial aggregations of America, happier times are indeed in prospect. For the possibilities of secret or open antagonism by big business toward government are terrible; they involve nothing less than the horrors of war. But the possibilities of an attitude of cooperation include boundless prosperity for producer and consumer alike and, without much doubt, a greater measure of real happiness for all concerned. And as the public may, no doubt, see the true bearings of the packers' decision the more readily in proportion as they minimize the personal element in it all, so the packers, it is equally probable, will find their progress easier as they decline to think of the public as a hostile opponent. It is fairer to think of both the packers and public as the resultant of forces. If they have seemed mutually hostile during the period of development that is now, perhaps, just closing, that hostility can hardly fail to dissipate in the disclosure of a new and truer relationship, typified by that little infinitive to cooperate.

Sir Robert Borden's Decision

THERE can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the satisfaction with which Sir Robert Borden's decision to retain the premiership of Canada will be received throughout the Dominion. Sir Robert, who has been Premier continuously since 1911, is the only Prime Minister who held office during the entire period of the war. During all that time he has labored in behalf of his country, and, during the war, in behalf of the Allies, as few men have. He has never spared himself. At all times his ideal was service, and wherever he saw an opportunity to serve, he seized it, no matter what additional labors it might involve for himself. If any man, therefore, was entitled to relief from office, for the purely personal reason which actuated Sir Robert in his decision, announced a few days ago, to resign, that man was undoubtedly Sir Robert Borden.

The Canadian Premier has, however, once again, put all personal considerations on one side, and, at the earnest solicitation of his friends and colleagues, has decided to remain in office. That the decision is as wise as it is generous cannot be doubted. When his colleagues represented to Sir Robert Borden, as, according to his published statement, they have been doing during the past few days, that his retirement at this juncture would be "highly prejudicial to the public interest," they were undoubtedly very justly estimating the situation. What Canada needs, above all else, at the present time, is what every country needs, and that is unity. No man is more likely to bring unity to Canada than Sir Robert Borden. And he is able to do this largely by reason of his transparent disinterestedness. He has always sat loosely in office. All through the war, it may safely be said, he stood ready to surrender the premiership to anyone who would, in his opinion, unite the country more closely than he did.

Canada will not lightly forget how, during the dark days of the latter part of 1917, when he was seeking, by every means in his power, to induce Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party to sink all differences and unite with him and his followers in one great united effort at government for the sake of Canada and the Allies, Sir Robert Borden offered to step down from the premiership himself if some one else could be found, round whom all parties would rally.

Sir Robert Borden, moreover, showed himself to be something much more than a war Premier. Indeed, one of the characteristic features of his ministry, during the war, was the way in which he persistently looked ahead, and made provision for the steady development of the Dominion. His program, issued before the last general election in 1917, although it placed the winning of the war and everything that might conduce to that result in the foremost place, nevertheless made provision for a remarkable series of domestic reforms, a number of which have been consummated. The reform of the civil service, the enfranchisement of women, a great move towards the settlement on a grand scale of the railway problems of the country, and strong measures to deal with profiteering are all forward movements which may be placed to the credit of the Canadian Premier and his colleagues.

With Sir Robert Borden still at the helm, there will, it may be confidently expected, be no interruption of this steady progressive policy. The whole incident of his contemplated resignation has served to bring out, as perhaps nothing else could, the appreciation of the country for what Sir Robert has done, and he will resume the work of government with very remarkable assurances of support, not only from his colleagues, but from the Canadian people as a whole.

The Indian Reservation

EVERY American Indian loves a celebration. Added to this taste is an almost irresistible inclination, at times, for one to drop whatever he may be doing and go for a visit to his relatives and old friends. Circus day, the return of the local town's soldiers from France, aeroplanes flying across country, these would naturally bring out the children of every region, and with them, in some localities, come those brawny children of America, the phlegmatic redmen. But when the end of the year approaches, there is added to the desire for a celebration the longing for a family reunion. So from all the country about a western Indian reservation come the carts, the wild-looking horses, and even, nowadays, the automobiles, all with their rather stolid occupants, for the gathering around camp-fires of aromatic sagebrush. Then for a week or so there are tales, in the Indian language, of other days, tales of boundary settlements and wide roamings, and, when night comes, circle dances in the windy and cloud-mingled moonlight, rhythmic movements in close, almost rigid, formation to the accompaniment of dull chants. In these sophisticated days only a trace of the old romance remains, so broken is it by the cheerful desire of the Indians themselves to show their old customs to the curious, and to have the celebration reported in the newspapers.

One visiting a reservation for the first time may get much the same impression as one would receive from going through an orphan asylum. Sometimes the very features pointed out by the superintendent as models of their kind, and as examples of his own splendid foresight and care for his charges, may seem most monotonously primitive. It is small wonder, then, that the more progressive of the Indians themselves are demanding better conditions on their reservations. All too often the teachers and other workers among these wards of the government have so fallen into the ways of moody isolation that they have been able to do far less than anyone, themselves included, would wish for the inspiration of those whom they have set out to encourage. For real improvement, the first great need is, therefore, the cultivation of genuine enthusiasm. Workers among the Indians should be recruited, not from those who are looking for settled positions with regular salaries, nor yet from those who are thinking merely of some sober-

facied mission in life, but rather from those who have a thorough, spontaneous, and unquenchable joy in doing.

Undoubtedly the Indians are entitled to better irrigation facilities on their reservations, better farming conditions generally, and better housing. Prohibition makes things better, of course, for any law that made it a crime to sell or give whisky to Indians, while white men could have as much as they wanted, was only a sorry makeshift. In some way, moreover, the Indians will have to be taught, more thoroughly than they have been so far, how to live day by day in all the new circumstances of ever-broadening opportunity. Not only on the reservations, but in every community where they may find work, they should be provided with proper places in which to live, and they should be educated to understand and use rightly these proper places. Through it all the Indians' youthfulness should be encouraged, for surely youth is true energy and never can grow old, in spite of all manner of so-called civilization.

Notes and Comments

IT is a striking tribute to the interest taken by the British public in American history that "Abraham Lincoln" has given its three hundred and fiftieth performance at a London theater. The play has held big audiences night after night. The fact is that the Britisher loves a "strong man," and the character of the former President is a sympathetic one. Especially does such a theme appeal to thought in times like these, when the highest order of statesmanship is wanted the world over. Looking and longing to find ideal leaders and wise direction, it is not unnatural that men should turn in contemplation to historic models. On the contrary, it is a healthy and a hopeful sign.

EVEN the San Francisco meteorologist whose deductions as to planet configuration led to the latest prophecies of the end of the world now admits that these prophecies were "greatly exaggerated." Apparently his deductions would have meant the end of the world, as was so widely foretold, on December 17, if nothing had intervened to prevent it. But something did intervene.

THE mark continues to decline. More or less pronounced evidence of this is forthcoming on European exchanges. The witty Prime Minister of France sees evidence of it elsewhere. Jean Longuet having failed to secure reelection, Mr. Clemenceau's remark, on being informed of the fact, was in the nature of a pun: "A still further depreciation of the Marx, I see!" It was, besides, a sly allusion to Longuet's antecedents. Every one knows that the editor of "Le Populaire" counts Karl Marx among his relations.

A REPORT of the British Prison Commission, published recently, is of particular interest in that it refutes once and for all a theory of criminal anthropologists, who have maintained that because certain people, through no fault of their own, possessed certain physical features, they were, ipso facto, sooner or later to become criminals. The conclusion of the commission, which was reached after very careful investigation, is that the criminal type, marked by physical and mental stigmata as described by Lombroso, does not exist, that as individuals criminals possess no characteristics, physical and mental, which are not shown by all people.

IN THESE DAYS of demand for increased supplies of wheat, how many people know that one of the most important factors in producing that supply is the largest body of fresh water in existence? This lake contains no fish, has no steamships floating on its surface, and has never been seen, for it is entirely underground. In many localities the first 100 feet of earth contain enough water to make a lake over the entire area 17 feet deep, or about seven years' rainfall. By capillary attraction, or by long roots, plants draw on this reservoir, reducing the level by only a few inches, which is restored during the rainy season. The importance of conserving this supply of water is evident, as the indiscriminate driving of railroad cuts, ditches, and wells, through the water bearing area, results in draining the precious contents of this invaluable supply. So much is this the case, indeed, that the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the Dakotas have, it is said, already found a serious reduction in the level of the underground water, due to these causes, with a consequent diminution in the crop production, and legislation is being enacted to prevent this continuing.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Mayor of New York stood on firm ground as an official punctiliously regardful of the public purse when he officially questioned the commissioner of accounts concerning the cat maintained by the Department of Education during three summer months at an expense of \$6.50, and desired to "find out what duties this cat performs for the people that would justify the city in paying its board during the vacation period." One follows the Mayor's line of thought; being connected with the Department of Education, this cat should be taking a vacation in summer at its own expense. In an annual city budget of some \$270,000,000, one must look out for waste. The status of the cat seems perplexing; and yet, if the Mayor had thought a bit further, he might have realized that all salaries in the educational department are at least theoretically meant to cover vacation expenses, and decided that the item of \$6.50 was perfectly legitimate.

IN THESE DAYS, when Jack Frost is busy drawing pictures on the windows, many beautiful works appear over night, but when he completely covers the glass, he is not so welcome. The Russians have a very effective way of preventing the obscuring of the windows by frost. In Russia the walls of the buildings are very thick, and double windows are fitted to the houses, set about 13 inches apart. The window sill between the outer and inner windows is decorated with bright green moss, and hidden there is a dish filled with calcium chloride, which absorbs all the moisture and thus effectually prevents the formation of ice during the long, cold winter.